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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 16 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

DINNER TABLE STATUS FOR TAMASHA DELEGATES.

Treated You On Terms Of Hospitable Equality.

"MAC" CONSOLES R. T. C. DELEGATES.

Premier Wanders Through Wilderness Of Words.

REMINDS INDIANS OF BRITAIN'S PLEDGES AND ADVISES THEM TO BE SATISFIED WITH IT.

NO AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Premier MacDonald has made the announcement much longed for by the delegates to the London Tamasha. "I think you will go back to India, whether you are disappointed as to the work or not and say 'we were met by our British colleagues on terms of hospitable equality." This sentence at the beginning of his speech, in a way, prepares the delegates to the wilderness of words through which the Premier wanders in his long-winded rigmarole.

SOARS INTO MYSTIC REGION.

After indulging in a number of platitudes and re-narrating the history of Britains pledges to India the Premier praises the work of Simon Seven and soars into mystic regions.

INVOKES INDIA'S PAST SAGES.

"If we are animated by anything it is by a conception of India herself—India a unity, India feeling behind, below and above and beyond her communal differences—that mystic bond of unity which great poets, great philosophers and great religious teachers of India have always taught."

NO AMNESTY.

As regards amnesty the Premier made a non-committal statement. He said: "If Sir T. B. Sapru's appeal (for amnesty) to India as well as to us is responded to in India and civil quiet is proclaimed and assured, the Government with certainty not be backward in responding to his plea."

ONLY A JUNGLE OF WORDS

Continuing Mr. MacDonald said that the view of the Cabinet was that the responsibility for Government should be placed at legislatures central and with such provisions as might be necessary to guarantee during transitional period as required by minorities to protect their political liberties, and rights. He then reminds the delegates of Britain's obligations to the vested interests and the Services.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said, "Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen,—We have met for last part of this Conference. You will believe me, I am perfectly certain, when I assure you that never in the whole of my life have I presided over gathering with more pleasure and more pride than I have presided over this. (Applause). When I spoke to you at the end of the first part of our proceedings. I assured you that you had come here as our colleagues, that you would have no necessity to persuade us regarding the status because our conception of the Conference and the conception of my parliamentary colleagues as well was that you had come from India to meet us representing the legislature of Great Britain, for the purpose of taking counsel together to achieve our purpose.—the self-government of India. (Applause).

THEIR CONSOLATION

I think I was right. I think you will go back to India, whether you are disappointed as to the work or not and say we were met by our British colleagues on terms of hospitable equality. (Applause).

"We have put our case before them and they have listened with desire to accommodate us and they have put their case before us and we assure you that there is so much in their case, so much experience in the working of institutions, so much in relation to peculiar conditions of India that they and we must come to agreements upon it. Now we have gone as far as we can go at this moment.

MORE SOB STUFF.

"You have to go back to India. We have to go back to our own public opinion. You have spoken here subject to reconsideration, subject to reaction which your public opinion will show to your work.

PILGRIMAGE OF HOPE.

"We, the Government and Parliamentary representatives, alike have spoken in the same way and we must also listen to the reactions. We must also explain, expound and defend. We must also make ourselves champions of your findings. (Applause) and do our best to bring our people with us in our pilgrimage of hope to its conclusion. (Applause).

"What have been doing? Pledge after pledge had been given to India that the British Raj was there not for perpetual domination. Why did we put facilities for education at your disposal? Why did we put in your hands text-books from which we draw political inspiration, if we meant that the people of India should for ever be silent and negative, subordinated to our rule? Why have our Queens and Kings given you pledges Why have our Viceroys given you pledges? Why has our Parliament given you pledges? Why when Morley-Minto Reforms were launched did those reforms contain not merely machinery of Government but promise of advance? Why then the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were in due course launched did they, too, not only set up a system of Government but give you a pledge that something else was to follow?

IF SIMON HAD NOT COME TO JUDGMENT!

The very Simon Commission itself was appointed not because there was Government in office desirous of change. The Simon Commission was appointed because it was contained as sacred pledge in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and if to-day. If during the last ten weeks, we had met you with uniform 'non possumus' we would have been untrue to the pledges given to India by the Government for which we are responsible. When the Simon Commission was appointed a Commission which let me say, because I must say it, has done a work remarkable conspicuous and essential (Cheers) you may agree with it or you may not, but you could not have come to the conclusions with us to which you have come had there been no Simon Commission (Cheers) and had not Simon Commission opened doors that up to

ARTFUL DODGER.

then were closed and brought ears into action that up to then were deaf (cheers). India will never be able to be too grateful or to show too great gratitude for labours of men who composed Simon Commission. (Cheers).

"When that Commission was appointed we all agreed leaders of three political parties here agreed that when the British Government came to consider, came to give its literary system a legal constitutional value at some time or other, somehow consultation would have to take place between the representatives of British Parliament and the representatives of Indian opinion and that is why you are here. I regret profoundly that the important sections of Indian political activity are not here too. (Cheers).

I AM AN ALL-ROUND PERFORMER.

"I am one of those, who I dare say, is regarded by you and my colleagues the same as belonging to left-wing politics. That is neither here nor there. But do believe me, my Indian friends, Left-wing, Centre or Right, I am one of those who believe that he who stirs enmity between peoples is not going to advance liberty in the world. (Cheers), he who spreads suspicion, he who makes co-operation impossible, is not one of those agents for good that the world, in its present distracted frame of mind, is so much in need of. If anything has been done by you and us here during the last ten weeks to make youth of India, inspired by its youth, turn to the practical problems, turn to the ways of conquest by calm reason; my case is unanswerable and I am prepared to put it to the test of reason; if anything that you and I have been able to do here will produce that result, and if we do nothing else, we will have made great contribution to the progressive political development of Indian nation.

"MAC" SOARS IN MYSTIC REGION.

Every one must honestly admit that the situations have arisen, like some of the communal difficulties, which have put obstruction in our way. Now I want you to take it from me that the attitude of the British Government in such relations is nothing more than an overpowering desire to leave you to settle your own affairs. We are not pro-Hindu. We are not pro-anything else. If we are animated by anything it is by conception of India herself—India a unity, India feeling behind and below and above and beyond her communal differences, that mystic bond of unity which great poets, great philosophers and great religious teachers or India have always taught. Believe me, British Government has no desire to use your disagreements for any ulterior purpose—quite the opposite.

Our one ambition is that being in sense kith and kindred with you, its history, whether you liked it or whether we liked it, has woven our destinies somehow together—that we feeling that have this one desire—to use that unity with you in order that we might pave your way and smooth your path to that much required internal unity amongst yourselves.

SOP TO COMMUNALISTS.

In a few moments, I will make a further reference to the position of minorities, but I take great pride, and I am sure my colleagues do the same, that as a result of this Conference and conversations, both private and public that have taken place at this Conference the gap between you is much narrower than it was before (cheers) and that the very men who were feeling that they must be loyal, to their community were in sorrow that they were unable to agree, are inspired more by that feeling than ever and that in conversations and negotiations that are going to take place they will be moved more by it than ever they had been before.

TAKE WISDOM FROM ME.

I have convinced my friends that you can settle it and I am also convinced of this that imposed agreement might make your constitution unworkable. I would like now to make one or two observations from the point of view, first of all of one who has had a good deal of experience in political values—value of words and value of provisions.

TRUST YOURSELVES.

"I have listened to some of my minority friends making their claims. Do remember this my friends, we sitting here are not le-

(Continued on Page 7).

Socialist "Mac" Invokes India's Ancient Sages.

—:o:—

Now I want you to take it from me that the attitude of the British Government, is nothing more than an over-powering desire to leave you to settle your own affairs. If we are animated by anything it is by conception of India herself—India a unity, India feeling behind and below and above and beyond her communal differences, that mystic bond of unity which great poets, great philosophers and great religious teachers of India have always taught.

—RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LAST PANGS OF R. T. C.!

The concluding proceedings of the Indian Round Table Conference began with the final meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee at which Mr. MacDonald brought in a revise report of the Sub-Committee. Subsequently the Plenary Session continued the discussion of reports of sub-committees including the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

The important pronouncement of Mr. MacDonald on the policy of Government with regard to the future constitution of India is expected in afternoon.—Reuter.

MAKE THEMSELVES RIDICULOUS.

—:o:—

'Manchester Guardian's' Impertinence.

MAHATMA SHOULD "GIVE BODY" TO R. T. C.'S "ACCEPTANCES."

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In an editorial the "Manchester Guardian" says that Mahatma Gandhi will do well to take note of Lord Irwin's appeal and adds, "Patriots seldom know when they have won and are liable to carry on battle long after their grievances have been adequately met. Thus they waste the fruits of their efforts and incidentally make themselves ridiculous". Now that Lord Reading and Sir T. Sapru find themselves of one mind, the time for obstructions has passed If Mahatma Gandhi will bring his personality and his influence to the task of giving body to principles accepted at the Round Table Conference, he will show not only that he loves his country but loves her intelligently. Gandhi has perfected technique of non-violent non-cooperation. He should now turn to reative cooperation.—Reuter.

—:o:—

NO CONSENT TO CONSTITUTION

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The final report of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference recommends to the Conference to register its opinion favouring the desirability of the agreement upon claims made to it and that negotiations should be continued between the representatives concerned with a request that the result of their efforts be reported to those engaged in the next stage of negotiation. It adds that minorities and depressed classes were definite in asserting that they could not consent to any self-governing constitution unless their demands were met in a reasonable manner. —Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The death has occurred of Doctor Ethel Bentham, Labour member of Parliament for East Islington.—Reuter.

Peel Threatens To Withdraw.

IF BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS ARE NOT KEPT INTACT!

Constitution With Safeguards May Not Be Acceptable To India Says Mrs. Subbarayan.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Closing the morning sitting of plenary session of Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald said that it had been remarkable for the magnificent spirit of goodwill and co-operation. He said the resolution had been slightly amended in order to fit into various speeches. He re-read it, at the same time expressing his opinion that the amendment was an accurate reflection of the desires held by important representatives here.

The resolution is identical in text with that cabled on 16th January with the addition after the words "work on which it has been engaged" of the following:—"including provision in constitution of adequate safeguards for Mussalmans, depressed classes, Sikhs and all other important minorities".

Mr. MacDonald put the resolution which was passed unanimously amidst cheers.

MRS. SUBBARAYAN'S DOUBTS.

Mrs. Subbarayan on behalf of Womens Delegation did not believe that India would accept the form of Government which, while conceding general principles of responsible self-government, contained details and reservations which might make it really something different but she believed that if filling in of the picture could be approached in a spirit of goodwill that had been apparent at the Conference, the hopes now entertained would not be disappointed.

LORD PEEL'S THREAT.

Lord Peel said he had heard with surprise that reservations were made in some quarers last Friday to complete the equality of treatment of British trade and British trade.

"It must make it clear that our future attitude will depend upon such equality. I shall be obliged to withdraw what I am about to say now unless that condition is fulfilled. It must not be assumed in any way that we consider that these constitutional difficulties and requirements are incapable of solution. If safeguards can be made effective with care and goodwill and if our practical problems can be met in a workmanlike spirit, as I believe they can, then we shall not hesitate to assent to the new constitution, because it will involve transfer of new powers and responsibilities to India. (Applause). It is agreed that oipnion neither here nor in India is to be presented at this conference with scheme that must be accepted as whole or rejected. Many problems are still left over and all we ask is that these problems should be squarely faced and fairly settled."

Lord Reading said that when those who participated in the Conference looked back on the results attained, they would be gratified that so large a measure of agreement had been reached upon important questions and that opinions had been exchanged upon others which would be further examined by competent expert authorities and would be decided after due submission to British and Indian opinion.

Lord Reading pointed out that Princes, however, attached conditions to perhaps the most important question of responsibility at the Centre.

Lord Reading added, "The Conference whole-heartedly welcomed the idea of an All-India-Federation."

NOTHING WITHOUT SAFEGUARDS.

Lord Reading said, "Once the All-India Federation proposal was accepted, we as delegation, studied the problem afresh and from an entirely new angle. The Federation could not proceed unless the principle of responsibility at the Centre was accepted. Without it the Princes would not move towards Federation. We wished as members of Liberal Delegation and true to its traditions to travel in the direction of responsibility, but we felt it necessary to stipulate that certain safeguards and reservations should be introduced, and these have been explained and discussed. Throughout debates we have listened most attentively but have seen no reason to change our attitude. We hold to statements I made in their entirety.

(Message Incomplete).

THE ST. JAMES SCHOOL—R. T. C. CLASS

Schoolmaster MacDonald:—Now Boys, your elocution competition is over! Prepare to take down my dictation.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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WANTED—AGENTS to sell Naumann Sewing Machines on cash and hire. Cash security essential. Apply sharp, Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 4133

WANTED—ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- plus commission and bonus on guaranteed and completed business for The Britania Life Assurance Co., Ltd., a purely Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. Claims settled promptly. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers, 16, Bommaliar Street, G. T. Madras.
A 2377

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YOUR FUTURE ACCURATELY TOLD through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required. Send twelve anna stamps, "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 236, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R 4151

TO EARN MONEY in American Cotton Forecast, get one sure figure TO-DAY. Really a good chance. MALADKAR, Astrologer, Kandewadinaka, Girgaon.
P R 4152

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(2)

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FLATS—Near Panalal Terraces, Grant Road. 54 D. One Drawing, Two Bed Rooms, One Dining Room, Kitchen, Bath, etc. Rs. 70 to 75. Apply within.
C R4130

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WANTED—An 50/60 I. H. P Steam, GAS OR OIL new or 2nd hand ENGINE in complete working order. Also FLOUR MILLS ROLLER MACHINE, 40" Second hand working order. Apply with full specification together with plan etc., to Box No. 609 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 4154

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RIGHT BOOK by a RIGHT MAN. A Book on Soap cost Re. one only. Enquire of Soap Expert, Hindu University, Benares.
L 4144

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1930.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd February, to SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1931, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1931.
2360

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th January from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tender.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN hat the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the erection of (1) STALLS, (2) ELECTRIC LIGHTINGS, (3) SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS, and (4) ERECTING AND WORKING AMUSEMENT SECTIONS in connection with the "ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION" on the Cooperage Maidan. The plans and specifications and conditions of contract can be inspected at the Exhibition Office.

Time is the essense of the contracts and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders

Tenders must be sent in a sealed cover so as to reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on the 28th January, 1931, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for....." separately for each item.

By Order,
All-India Swadeshi Exhibition,
A. H. KULKARNI.
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Old Custom House Road, Fort.
Bombay, 19th January, 1931.
2361

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
—:o:—
LOST PROVISIONAL RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Provisional Receipts Nos. 10362, 10363, 10364 in receipt of 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 466921 to 466935 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Boman Byram, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Provisional Receipts will be issued, irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 6th January, 1931.
R 4153

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, folding tables, drawing room suite, gramophone records, writing tables, cupboards, marble top tables, bedsteads, chest of drawers, teapoys, picture frames, copying press on stand, E. ceiling fans, carpets, stone, screen, deck chairs, etc., belonging to a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF MR. MULRAJ KERSONDAS BADAI IN 4,000 SHARES OF THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD., TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 20th January, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort, the right title and interest of Mr. Mulraj Kersondas Badai in 4,000 shares of the Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Hatimbhai Gulamhusein deceased and in the share of the said Hatimabhai Gulamhusein deceased in the agency firm of Messrs. Ramchandra Hatimbhai and Co. and agency of the Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., which was advertised for auction sale on the 18th November 1930 and postponed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MISTRY CO.

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THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
3rd Anniversary Attraction /
Just what you have been dying to hear
GOOD NEWS
100 % Musical Comedy

GUS SHY and BESSIE LOVE in "GOOD NEWS"

A four-year college course in love pepe, fun, football Also
FLIP THE FROG in VILLAGE BARBER
Book Your Seats Early.
Free List Entirely Suspended.

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THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TALKING SCREEN?

GIGANTIC SUPER ATTRACTION AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily running Three Shows at 5, 7-30, 10 P.M.
SURYA PRAKASH FILM CO'S. Fascirating Picture
Discarded Love
Soul-stirring tragic story by Mrs. ALVARO.
Specially supervised by Dr. ALVARO.
A really Classic Picture.

Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali,
presents
Mr. Chapekar, B.A., with Jackie Coogan Ram in
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OR MISS 1931
a thought-provoking and instructive Stage-Talkie in Marathi
CINEMA RATES
At The BOMBAY THEATRE
TWO HOURS' DRAMA
This evening and every evening at 6-30 p.m.

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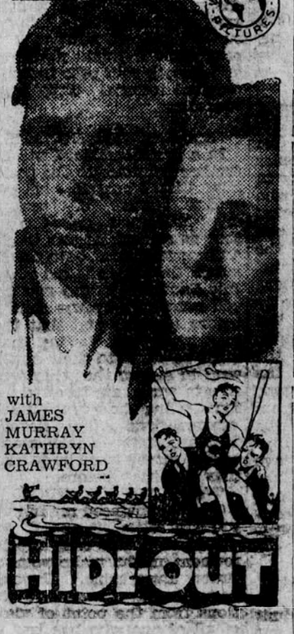
To-day at 6-30 and 10.
Matinee Thursday at 4 p.m.

A Hero in the Shadow of Prison!



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French Leave—Comedy
Learning How—Sport Light
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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW.
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THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
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AFRICA SPEAKS
THRILLING ALL-TALKING
Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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TALKIES.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE VAGABOND KING
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DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
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ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

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NAME OF MILL.	Lbs.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad Advance	7-1/2	7 14 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	8-1/2	7 2 9
Khatau Makanji	—	14 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	7	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	6	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	7	15 8 0
Mysore Spg.	10-1/2	13 6 3
Sholapur Spg.	7 10/16	14 4 0
Swadeshi Mill	5 5/8	6 10 6
Tata Mill	8	7 8 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.		
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	8	6 12 0
Bomanjee Petit	5-1/2	4 7 6
Jamshed Mill	5-1/2	4 10 3
Kohinoor Mill	4-1/2	6 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	4 1/8	6 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	4-3/4	7 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	3 7/8	8 4 0
Tata Mill	5 1/8	4 8 0
BLEACHED MULL.		
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4	5 12 0
Khatau Makanji	—	9 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	2 7/10	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	2 11/16	5 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	3-1/4	6 4 0
Sholapur Spg.	2 9/16	9 0 0
Tata Mill	4 3/4	9 4 0
BLEACHED DRILL.		
Alexandra Mill	13-1/2	9 8 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	10	7 3 0
Manockjee Petit	14	8 5 0
Mysore Spg.	15	14 14 3
Swadeshi Mill	14-1/2	13 10 0
Tata Mill	14-1/2	12 12 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.		(per pair)
Ahmedabad Advance	1 11/16	1 12 6
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	1 3/8	2 6 0
Khandeish Spg.	2 3/16	2 7 6
Khandeish Spg.	2 3/16	3 8 0
Khatau Makanji	—	3 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	—	3 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	—	3 8 0
Mysore Spg.	1-5/4	2 3 9
Sholapur Spg.	1-1/4	4 9 0
Victoria Mill.	1-1/2	1 3 9
Victoria Mill.	1 11/16	1 6 0
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.		(per piece)
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4-3/4	6 6 0
Framjee Petit	10-1/2	7 11 4
Mysore Spg.	7-1/2	8 13 6
Swadeshi Mill	4	4 4 0
Tata Mill	—	4 0 0
DYED DRILL.		
Bomanjee Petit	13	7 14 9
Burhanpur-Tapti	7-1/2/7 3/4	5 13 9
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	9	6 7 6
Framjee Petit	10-1/4/11-1/4	6 14 2
Manockjee Petit	10	6 9 0
SUSI CHECKS.		
Alexandra Mill	3-1/2	3 0 0
Bomanjee Petit	3	2 6 0
Burhanpur-Tapti	3	2 13 9
Century Mill	3	2 12 0
Currimghoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.,	3	3 8 6
Dinshaw Petit	3	2 5 6
Jamshed Mill	3 1/2	2 15 3
Manockjee Petit	3	2 8 0
Manockjee Petit	4-1/4	3 2 0
Phoenix Mill	3	2 8 0
Rachel Sassoon	3	2 8 6
Sholapur Spg.	3	2 12 0
STRIPED DRILL.		
Burhanpur-Tapti	4 1/2	3 3 9
Century Mill	7	4 10 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4-1/2	3 3 0
David Mill	4	2 11 0
Hindoostan Mill	9	6 10 0
Jamshed Mill	4	2 10 0
Phoenix Mill	3 13/16	2 8 0
Western India	4-1/2	3 5 0
STRIPPED SUSIS.		
Ahmedabad Advance	4	4 3
Currimbhoys	3-14	3 3 0
Edward Sassoon	4	3 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	5-1/2	3 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	6	8 4 0
COATINGS.		
Framjee Petit	4-1/2/5-3/4	3 15 0
Kohinoor Mill	6-3/4	7 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	6 5/8	8 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	6 11/16	8 0 0
Mysore Spg.	8	8 8 6
Mysore Spg.	9	9 9 3
Mysore Spg.	7-1/2	9 6 0
Tata Mill	6 15/16	10 8 0
SHOLAPUR CLOTH.		
Currimbhoys	3	2 13 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD		(per chadar.)
Currimbhoys	1 3/16	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	1 5/16	1 1 0
Jamshed Mill	1-3/4	1 6 9
Jamshed Mill	1 5/16	1 9 3
Jamshed Mill	2 1/8	1 10 6
Jamshed Mill	1-3/4	1 7 9
Manocjee Petit	3 1/8	2 8 6
Tata Mill	3-3/4	5 10 0
COTTON BLANKETS.		(per blanket).
Century Mill	2	1 0 0
Century Mill	1 9/16	0 13 6
Jacob Sassoon	3 1/8	1 3 6
Jacob Sassoon	1 3/8	0 11 0
TOWELS.		(per dozen).
Manockjee Petit	6	6 14 3
Manockjee Petit	12	10 6 6
Tata Mill	13-1/2	16 0 0

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MacDonald's Fond Hopes

BRITISH PREMIER'S OPTIMISM:

PEEP INTO FUTURE.

In a special interview to the "Daily Herald", London, Mr. MacDonald reviews the problems facing ahead and describes himself as an optimist.

It has been a hard year. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a tragic demonstration of the truth of the Socialist case that the machinery of Capitalism is bound to break down.

The troubles from which we have been suffering in the year that has passed have had nothing to do with any failure in production.

Nature has not failed. Neither has man. What we have witnessed is a complete failure of the whole of the mechanism of exchange.

Catastrophe has come upon us from finance, from that complicated system of credit and currency which, in its relation to production, has been dislocated to an alarming extent.

A few financiers in New York, or London, or Paris, pursuing their own ends and looking after their own fortunes, are able to destroy the fruits of good harvests and the productive accomplishments of human energy.

WORST IS PAST.

As a result prices fall, a sense of insecurity spreads, and the world goes down steadily into the darkest depression.

Fortunately, there are a good many signs that we have reached bottom and that an upward move is beginning.

If there are no further interruptions, and if the gambling in values does not again intervene, there is every hope that during the coming year the machinery of exchange, involving as it does both production and consumption, will be working normally again.

To the pessimists I would say that whatever our own distresses may have been, it is a subject for congratulation that we have come through them far better than any other country in the same industrial position as ourselves.

All we want now is energy and enterprise on the part of our manufacturers, so that full advantage may be taken of the new opportunities which will present themselves as the months go on and the world industrial position becomes steadier.

The part which the Labour Government has played in creating this improved outlook should give our movement a sense of great pride.

BIG THINGS.

Our critics have dealt mainly in generalities; manifestos have taken the place of definite proposals. Many things that looked definite have on examination proved to be nothing more than mere propaganda. Their figures have been wrong, their expectations have been proved to be wrong. This has been specially true of the Liberal claims.

We have done very big things which I do not believe any other Government would or could have done.

In the first place we have kept works open by the energetic policy of getting orders for our industries and of helping these industries to organise themselves, so that they may be able to resist more successfully the pressure of foreign rivals.

In the second place, we have kept unemployment pay steady, and by the Treasury taking over a very large part of the charge we have prevented the areas which have been most hardly hit from becoming derelict, as was the case under our predecessors.

We have kept great municipalities solvent without adding crushing burdens to the rates. In our time there have been no Rhonddas and Blainas. Mr. Snowden has had, in consequence, a very heavy burden to bear, but who will say that our policy has not paid the country ten times over?

If, after years of abnormal depression, our people—even those who have been hardest hit—have been able to have a glimmering of fire in their grates this Christmas, it is largely due to the policy which the Government has pursued. Just think of their condition had Tory or Liberal wages policies been carried out.

RECKLESS TALK.

We have certainly kept the bottom-dog constantly in our thoughts. In spite of all that has been against us, we have done something which no other Government has ever done to keep him going.

Critics have paid special attention to our Public Works programme. It is easy to talk recklessly, but the fact of the matter is that the relief of unemployment provided by this programme must, in the very nature of the case, be disappointingly limited.

The idea that you can simply spend money and thereby relieve distress is all right for thoughtless and irresponsible propagandists, but not for Government. No Government could live on that idea.

Everything possible on these lines has to be done, and we are doing it, but in the end we have to discover how our system can ordinarily work. That is a much more difficult and slower undertaking.

HARD FACTS.

We have made our beginnings by the Agricultural Bill now before the House of Commons, and that policy will be developed.

As time passes and our friends appreciate the actual facts, the employment work of the Government will stand out more and more as a worthy achievement.

On no proposal which the Government has yet made has more fantastic nonsense been talked than on the Trade Union Bill, which is down for a Second Reading when Parliament resumes.

In times of stress and strain like these, industrial peace is more than ever necessary, but yet is subject to special perils. It cannot be preserved by repression, but only by convincing the workers that they will have a square deal.

INSULT TO WORKERS.

The law as it stands to-day was passed by terror and prejudice. It is not only unfair in its provisions, but an insult to British workers.

All that the new law will do is to put the workers on terms of equality with their employers.

I hope that, when the fight begins and the Bill is under discussion in the House of Commons, the voice and will of Labour will be made actively clear.

This country is not going to keep peaceful, nor flourish industrially, by reducing intelligent workingmen to the position of bond-slaves.

If working-class combination is to mean anything, it must be unhampered by class legislation, and that is all that the new Bill seeks to secure.

Our work during the last twelve months has had to be done not only under the most difficult industrial conditions which any Government has had to face, but under the pressure of other work which has come upon us like a flood.

BURDENS OF OFFICE.

We have had to deal with a foreign situation which was full of the most menacing possibilities. The relations between the United States and ourselves had to be improved. The beginning of competitive naval building had to be dealt with.

Again, the Imperial Conference, already postponed for a year, could be postponed no longer.

At the present moment we are in the midst of the India Conference, the importance of which can hardly be adequately emphasised.

When people talk of the burdens of office, they ought never to be able to forget what Labour Ministers, during the last nineteen months, have had to accomplish.

Our friends may rest calmly assured that, when the time comes to value the Government's work, the record of history will give our children no cause for regret. It must be remembered that all this heavy work has had to be done under conditions of the most nerve-racking uncertainty.

From the day we took office in June, 1929, we have never been able to look forward to a month of security.

Stunts on this and stunts on that, Parliamentary tension on this issue and on that, have never ceased.

Again and again we finished the week's work with the expectation that before the next one was finished we should be defeated. Our majority has been as low as two. No condition makes the work of departments so uncertain and so disheartening as living on the edge of the precipice, as the Government always has done. Still, Labour has kept its end up: Labour has kept steady.

They talk about forcing us to the country this year. Let them do it. They cannot talk with any honesty about a change of Government serving the national interest.

LORDS AWAKE.

I give out a call to the whole of the Labour Movement to gird up its loins. Our opponents have told us that they will put every obstacle in our way this coming year, so that achievement will be thwarted.

The House of Lords has awakened from its long sleep. There is something doing, and it must be active in undoing. When the Tories are in, the House of Lords is a mere rubber stamp; when Labour is in, it claims to have the last word in the Government of the country.

I misjudge the electors very greatly if they are prepared to tolerate such a state of affairs.

It is rather a bitter thought that the very depression which the policies of our predecessors have intensified is to be used by them now to climb back to office.

In effect they say, "We have made you poor, and by reason of your poverty we expect you to trust us again." That will not do.

The Labour Party in the country has a great part to play in the coming months.

MORE COMFORT.

No one, I believe, wants a General Election and the Government has no intention to force one; but it is not in the power of the Government to protect the nation in this respect. The Opposition thinks that now is its chance, and it is prepared to sacrifice every public interest.

I am an optimist. I wish the readers of the "Daily Herald" a very good New Year, and hope there will be much more comfort and happiness around them in 1931 and the succeeding years than in 1930.

But whether my hopes are to be realised or not depends on the intelligence and efforts of the Labour Movement itself, and upon the strength of its determination that in the years to come Labour will continue to control the International and domestic policy of this country.

Our work is before us. Let us do it.

"LE SEL DE GANDHI"

—:o:—

Art Captures The Topical

It is a very old custom to bring statesmen and other public characters into domestic life by converting them for the time being into ornaments of objects of utility. Toby jugs have commemorated many well-known persons, of whom Mr. Lloyd George was not the least, and Pitt and Fox have figured in China in more designs than one. In Paris china has been frequently used of recent years to portray famous troupes, and the Russian ballet have been endowed with this fragile immortality, as well as several other dancing troupes who were famous for the moment.

The present topical ornament is called "Le Sel de Gandhi." This shows a figure, representing Gandhi, which can be used for salt. The salt pours out of the top of the head. The figure is in a sitting posture, and its chief feature is an enormous pair of round spectacles which make the wearer at first sight look like an owl. As these spectacles are an important feature of the Indian leader, perhaps they are not so greatly exaggerated. But to be used for salt on every bourgeois table is really fame, and "Le Sel de Gandhi" is having an excellent sale. It is very interesting to see how a symbolic action captures the public imagination. Gandhi has been written about by distinguished writers for the elect, but the salt of Gandhi appeals both to the elect and the unelect. Also the manner in which it is treated is significant. The French are much too much afraid of the Indian movement upon their own possessions to be too hostile to England in the matter, and so "Le Sel de Gandhi" merely portrays the symbol, with no more than a humorous commentary implicit in it. Decorative art is very much alive just now and always on the look out for immediate contacts with actual life.

—The "Manchester Guardian."

RT. HON. V. S. SASTRI, P.C.

On whom the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred.

TOURISTS IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS FOR A THOUSAND A MONTH

While Soviet officials usually consider it beneath their own and their country's dignity even to discuss the curious crops of rumours about imaginary assassinations and uprisings which appeared recently in the foreign press, the youthful tourist industry of the Soviet Union is already feeling the effects of these rumours. Mr. D. I. Kutuzov, head of Intourist, the organisation which plans tours for foreigners in Russia, sells tickets, and generally attends to the details of travelling, told the writer that, according to his information some foreigners who had intended to visit the Soviet Union during the winter were hesitating, he also expressed the fear that next year's tourist season might be adversely affected. writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

It would be a pity (declared Mr. Kutuzov) if anyone were to refrain from visting Russia because of rumours of which the baselessness can be testified by any foreign resident of Moscow. The best proof that Russia is perfecly safe for foreign travellers is furnished by the record of Intourist during the last year. During this time we handled 5,000 tourists and 8,000 persons in transit travelling through Russia to China, Japan, Persia, and other Eastern countries, or from those countries to Europe. Apart from the regretted death of Professor Henry Seager, of Columbia University, in Kiev, from pneumonia, which might have happened in any country, no foreign traveller encountered any serious accident or obstruction in entering or leaving the Soviet Union.

In 1931, according to preliminary contracts which we have concluded with large steamship companies and travel agencies, we may expect 12,000 tourists and 10,000 passengers in transit. We are confident that their experiences, like those of last year's visitors, will afforled the best refutation of the idea that Russia is in any way a dangerous country for foreigners.

We are opening a department for insuring the lives and the baggage of prospective travellers in the Soviet Union (concluded Mr. Kutuzov with a smile.) But the risks involved are certainly no greater than in any other country. The traveller may insure himself and his baggage on the understanding that payment of the premium will be made in the currency in which the passage was paid.

WEAKNESS OF THE RUPEE

—:o:—

"Financial News" Explains

LONDON (By Mail.)

The recent weakness of the rupee, despite the beginning of the export season, has already been discussed in this column. In the past few days there has been a slight improvement, and the rupee is now quoted at a little over 1s. 5 25/32d. Even so, the rate is still so far below the normal level for the time of the year that Indian buying of foreign goods—particularly from Lancashire—is being sharply curtailed. Unfortunately, forward business is even more severely handicapped, for forward exchange is now quoted in India at a heavy premium. The latest rates available are 1s. 5 23/32d. for January delivery, 1s. 5 11/16d. for February, 1s. 5 21/32d. for March, 1s. 5 5/8d. for April, and 1s. 5 19/32d. for May to August.

For this position several causes are responsible. The first is the revival of discussion as to the possibility of restoring the 1s. 4d. rupee ratio, and the absence, until quite recently, of any authoritative denial that such a step is being contemplated. Sir George Schuster's recent emphatic declaration that such a change "would amount to repudiation" should, however, allay these fears and tend to an improvement in the position. The second reason for the discrepancy between spot and forward exchange is quite normal, and relates simply to the difference in interest rates obtainable in London and India. In London, money placed for between three and six months commands, say 3 per cent. or less, while investments in Indian Treasury bills are now yielding around 5 per cent. Finally, the sluggish trade position is making it extremely difficult for the banks to secure cover for forward sterling sales. It seems, therefore, that there cannot be any appreciable narrowing of the margin between the spot and forward rates until trade improves.—"Financial News".

CONQUEST OF KANCHENJUNGA.

—:o:—

A New Bavarian Expidition

LONDON (By Mail.)

Dr. Paul Bauer, the leader of the Bavarian expedition which tried to reach the summit of Kanchenjunga (28,156ft.) in 1929, is organizing a new expedition to make a fresh attempt. As many members of the 1929 expedition as possible will be taken, as their experience will be valuable. It is, however, unlikely that Herr Beigel will be able to go, as he lost both big toes from frostbite.

Dr. Bauer intends to leave Europe early in June, and the attempt on Kanchenjunga will be made in August and September—towards the end of the monsoon period. This bold experiment of climbing during the monsoon season will be watched with the greatest interest by mountaineers, as there are those who believe that the best chance of success on Mount Everest would be to attempt that peak during the monsoon season or immediately after it ends. Tea-planters living around Darjeeling tell of a clear period during the monsoon, when the upper part of Kanchenjunga is sometimes visible for as long as two weeks. On the other hand, experienced Himalayan mountaineers hold that there is no chance of success at this season, owing to the quantity of fresh snow on the mountain and the generally unsettled weather.

The route to be followed by the Bavarians will be the same as before—i. e., the north-east spur from the Zemu glacier, on which a height of 24,275ft. was attained in 1929. The difficulties of the spur are so great that they took more than twice as long to reach this height as Colonel E. F. Norton and Mr. T. H. Somervell did to reach 28,000ft. on Mount Everest in 1924. The spur consists for the most part of ice, and to climb it must always mean a race against time and weather.

Novel methods were adopted in 1929, including the digging out of ice caves in lieu of tents, which were almost impossible to pitch on the knife-like ice edges of the spur. Dr. Bauer considered that in reaching 24,275ft. he had conquered the most serious difficulties, but, in the opinion of those who have climbed higher, his difficulties were only just about to begin—difficulties of wind, snow conditions, and altitude, which must always make Kanchenjunga something more than a formidable antagonist to the most determined mountaineer.

The Student

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CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

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8-18-31

"MAN ON THE SPOT" THEORY MUST GO.

The Way To Peace In India.

The "Liverpool Post" writes in Mail Week:—

Lord Irwin replied yesterday very effectively to those of his critics who think he never used the strong hand in maintaining law and order against Nationalist extremists' attempts to subvert them. He addressed himself specifically to his critics in India, but his words apply to some in this country, a fact which makes them all the more interesting and useful. At the same time, it is just possible that he might have done better to leave these critics severely alone. He will soon be leaving India. Once he lays down his official responsibilities he will be completely free to deliver his mind on Indian affairs, when, and if, he considers that desirable. As it is, he must still speak on them under a restraint and with reserves that are naturally liable to diminish the full effect of his utterances.

A section of opinion in India, mostly European, professes a sort of indignation because the Government has not used armed force to quell the dangerous agitation fomented by the Congress. Lord Irwin reminds these fire-eaters that the nationalist spirit which animates contemporary India cannot be exorcised by military operations and the suppression of popular liberty of discussion. Moreover, even to seek to extirpate the nationalist spirit would be flagrant contradiction of our proclaimed policy to confer self-rule upon India, step by step, as she becomes capable, under our guidance, of working it. No doubt, as Lord Irwin suggests, it would be easy for us to trample down and silence, if only for a period, nationalist mobs. No doubt we could for a period destroy the pernicious civil disobedience movement by sheer terror. But at what a cost moral and material, to ourselves! The mere imagination of such things seems a prompting of the crassest folly. The call for a "strong Government" really amounts to a call for a systematic tyranny, on the Russian pattern, whether Tsarist or Communist, not a just and enlightened administration in keeping with British traditions. Lord Irwin's Viceroyship, viewed in the calm perspective of history, is likely to be recognised as a very remarkable instance of our inborn racial genius for political management in most testing circumstances. How far Lord Irwin himself, and how far his immediate counsellors have contributed to the success of the policy of moderation and patience will be known to future generations. Meanwhile, the country can only be most grateful to the Government of India in general for its labours in the cause of social and political peace.

Not that in acknowledging the enormous services the Government of India has rendered to the Commonwealth we should forget, or overlook, the peril of trusting "the man on the spot" always and unreservedly. Lord Irwin perhaps comes rather near to reaffirming that antiquated doctrine in some parts of his speech. If it is a noble weakness, still, none the less, it is unquestionably a weakness, especially in an era when the contacts between the home Government and that at New Delhi have become so close by reason of increased facilities for communications. However, once the new regime which the Round Table Conference is expected to produce is established, the "man on the spot" should cease to count, unless, of course, as an intelligent observer of events, in our official relations with India.

EVERY DAY

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RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Fluctuations in America have been extremely small state Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. But for the labour trouble at the Coal mines and in Lancashire the market probably would have been better In neither case has a settlement been reached. Recent trade reports from America have been slightly better, but the figures of consumption for December published yesterday were disappointing. The figure was 406,000 bales which represents a poorer figure per day and for the month than in November. The Farm Board continues to support the market by purchases of Futures contracts, but because of these operations the market is losing much outside support, which otherwise would have been attracted by the present low price level. Preparations for the next crop will soon be under way, but until more is known regarding the probable acreage the market is likely to hang around the present price level. In the interests of the whole cotton trade an appreciable acreage reduction is desirable, and it is believed this will be secured only if low prices continue up till sowing time.

Relatively with America we have had a much better market in Bombay, and over the week prices are higher by Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per Candy. Statistically the position in India is much healthier than in America. At the beginning of the season our carryover was not heavy, our present crop is turning out to be smaller than last season, and up to date the offtake has been heavy as our prices are still cheap on parity with Americans. We have already disposed of a fair portion of our crop and our cotton has now more friends than for many months past. During the last week there has been considerable speculative and, we believe, investment buying, as the feeling is growing that should the present low prices continue there will be a larger cut in acreage for the next Indian crop than in the case of America. The principal disturbing feature in this market is the continued weakness in Silver which may affect the offtake to the Far East, but on the other hand the prospects are fairly bright for a satisfactory settlement by the Round Table Conference in London. We are of opinion our Mill friends would be well advised to secure supplies in all quiet markets.

PSYCHIC MESSAGES

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LADY CONAN DOYLE'S CLAIM

Lady Conan Doyle, the widow of the spiritualist and novelist, told a reporter that she had been in constant communication with her husband since his death. Lady Doyle was discussing statements stated to have been received from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle by Mr. Harry Price, director of the National Laboratory of Psychical Research, who has published an article giving an account of "conversations" through a medium with Sir Arthur.

Mr. Price, whose article appears in the current issue of "Nash's Magazine," says that just as possible as is the theory that it was really Conan Doyle who was speaking in the "conversation" the records is the theory that "the views expressed by the entity calling itself Doyle were emanations from the mind of the living Doyle, which had in some way become crystallised, and had been 'picked up' by the medium in the trance state just as one tunes in a radio set. This theory is far-fetched, I admit but not more so than the spirit hypothesis."

Lady Doyle said, "Mr. Price says that he received an answer from my husband through a medium which said, 'I would entirely dispense with a memorial.' That is not so. I have been in touch with my husband all the time since he passed over, and I have received messages from him from mediums unknown to each other and scattered all over the world. I have been in constant communication with him, and I know that he does wish a memorial to be erected. Not for the glorification of himself but for the good of the country, of his people, of the movement, I know he wants a central meeting place built where Spiritualists may meet and continue their investigation and inquiries into this great truth. He wants a home for them.

POSSIBILITIES OF ERROR

"You must know that these messages are transmitted by means of very fine vibrations—so small that ordinary electric vibrations are elephantine compared with them. I should say that 75 per cent of the messages received are correct and 25 per cent are wrong. Again, the messages do not always come direct. The operator on the other side may have made mistakes. The mentality of the receiver often influences them. I do not know if Mr. Price would like to have a memorial to my husband, but if he did not his attitude might conceivably affect the trend of the messages.

"Mr. Price's suggestion that it was emanation from the living mind of my husband which had crystallised and that my husband was earthbound is absurd. My husband is not earthbound. He is close to us, and it is only his unselfish love for us and his desire to help the movement which has kept him from going higher. You cannot imagine a great intellect like his keeping still. He has been very active since he passed over. There is nothing wonderful about Mr. Price's messages. They mean nothing to us. They are only another brick in the wall."

"INDIA UNDER THE LATHI"

—:o:—

Mr. Brailsford's Indian Experiences.

In an article entitled "India under the Lathi," in the "New Republic" for December 10, Mr. H. Brailsford wrote from Delhi:—

One loses count of the demonstrations broken up by the police, after a lathi charge on a peaceful crown, which may end, like that in Bombay last week, in 200 arrests and 80 casualties that call for the surgeon's care. Trade is at a standstill and credit scarcely exists Once in each week, and occasionally twice, a hartal is declared in these busy industrial towns. The mills close down, and in eight or nine shops in every ten the shutters go up.

Throughout India there are 60,000 persons in prison for political offences, and Bombay has more than its share. Most of them are in Class C—on a level, as to diet and conditions, with the lowest rank of criminals. In the big towns, under the eyes of European officials, some restraints are observed. In the villages among which I passed five days every scruple is forgotten, and in the areas which are resisting taxation peasants are beaten indiscriminately for no discoverable offence, unless it be the wearing of the white Gandhi cap.

In spite of all this immeasurable volume of suffering, danger, and loss the Hindu population in the Bombay Presidency is all but solid for the Congress. One needs no evidence save that of one's eyes.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

I will not argue that our conduct is shameful. I will take the lower ground that it does not work. It does not work because Indian society is based on a caste organisation which has its own means of maintaining solidarity. In a village which I visited the other day a general vow had been taken to refuse payment of the land tax until "Gandhiji" is released. The police descended on that village (a common procedure) and beat without mercy a number of the peasants. Two of them gave way—I saw their ugly bruises and wounds—and paid up. Their caste society thereupon met and fined them fifty rupees for their weakness and passed a resolution that any man who flinched in the future must pay 100 rupees.

Such fines are enforced by the social and spiritual penalty of out-casting. Caste is no longer as vital an institution in the towns as it is in the villages, but even when it decays—and the sooner the better—it leaves behind it a tradition of solidarity and an amazing deference to social pressure The lathi can exasperate; it can also disgrace us. It cannot smash the fine web of this Indian social organisation.

No reasonable being would contend that a Government, when negotiations failed, could sit passive in face of open, if non-violent, revolt. But for the brutality of this repression there is no excuse. The stray acts of violence by Indians are negligible when one remembers the proportions of this movement. Even in the big towns the lathi is now the invariable instrument for dispersing a crowd.

PASSIVE CROWDS.

Never in a long experience have I seen crowds so passive. They do not stand, they squat upon the ground, the women in one wing, the men in another, and so, motionless and silent, they listen to songs and speeches. Assuredly the speeches are seditious, but they are not incitements to disorder; indeed (for several that I have heard were in English), they invariably preach non-violence.

In the interests of order there is for a punitive dispersal of such crowds no reason or excuse whatever. Indians resent physical brutality more hotly than we do. Their physique, to begin with, is slender and frail, nor have they been through the rough discipline of the old-fashioned English school. Save in some regions, they may lack aggressive martial courage, but they show amazing toughness, when they steel themselves deliberately to face pain.

—:o:—

"Guardian's" Comments

Commenting on the above the "Manchester Guardian," writes the following editorially:—

We quote on another page passages from an article by Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the American "New Republic" on police methods in India. In this article Mr. Brailsford speaks of the indiscriminate flogging of peasants "for no discoverable offence unless it be the wearing of the white Gandhi cap," and says that "for the brutality of this repression there is no excuse." We have seen no other accounts by trustworthy British correspondents which have suggested that the methods taken by the police in India to enforce the law have resulted in more than occasional exhibitions of needless personal violence. One such account we published the other day, but this did not give an impression of consistent and organised brutality such as Mr. Brailsford's article conveys. Mr. Brailsford is a well-known writer whose testimony cannot be ignored. He was on the spot and he had means of finding out the truth. Moreover, he writes as though the facts were fairly well-known and needed no particular corroboration. That, of course, is not so. Practically nothing of this kind has been published before in this country, though it is doubtless familiar enough to American readers. The matter ought not to be left there. It is a misfortune that no questions can be asked in Parliament until nearly the end of January. The Secretary of State for India should not wait till then before dealing with the charges which Mr. Brailsford makes and assumes as a background for an argument showing the necessary futility of the Round Table Conference. If these things are really common in India and are either condoned or organised by British officers, then they must be stopped; if they are not happening and the picture of widespread and organised barbarity which Mr. Brailsford conveys is untrue, then the Secretary of State should lose no time in saying so in the most emphatic language at his command.

To preserve a soft clear skin and enjoy a refreshing bath in winter use "Bull Brand" Soaps of Model Soap Co., Calcutta.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Polling Day for Municipal by-elections of "B" and "D" Wards.

Improvement Trust Board 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

Bombay Council Election: City South non-Mahomedan Constituency: Nomination Day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 12th Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.:—Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m.: Sunderbai's vocal music.

"MUNICIPAL-AIDED HOUSING."

The meeting of the Provisional Committe fixed for to-day will be held on 24th instant at 3 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Committee for investigating complaints of Released Prisoners, appointed by the Social Service League, Bombay, will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the office of Mr. K. Natrajan, Fort Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. N. H. Pandia, Solicitor, Bombay has been co-opted as member of the Committee.

"INDIA HOUSE".

"India House", Swadeshi Manufacturers' Show Room and Depot will be declared publicly open at Lohar Chawl Street, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) Mrs. Hansa Mehta will perform the ceremony.

FOUNTAIN OF NATIONAL SUPREMACY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a meeting of Parsis at the Blavatsky Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deva will deliver a lecture on "Fountain of National Supremacy". Front rows will be reserved for ladies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 15th inst. left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on January 18th and is due on January 22.

'All-Asia Women's Conference Meets At Lahore

:o:

ELECTS MRS. NAIDU IN JAIL AS PRESIDENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

At the first meeting of the delegates to the All-Asian Womens' Confeence this morning, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Yeravada Jail, was unanimously elected the President of the Conference. In her absence the following ladies will preside on the days noted against their names:—

Lady Bandanaike (Ceylon) Monday's sitting.

Miss Me Oung (Burma) Tuesday's sitting.

Madame Hoshi (Japan) Wednesday's sitting.

Miss M. Kamaluddin (Afghanistan) Thursday's sitting.

Dr. Muthulakhmi Reddy (India) Friday's sitting.

Mrs. Fozdar (Persia) Saturday's sitting.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

:o:

Shankar Lakshmi Scholarship

Applications are invited for the Shankar Lakshmi Scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 1,400, tenable at a foreign university for the purpose of scientific, technical or commercial education. It is open to students of the Kayastha community who have either taken a degree at the Benares Hindu University or have pursued a course of studies or research for at least one year in the post-graduate department of the University.

Candidates for the scholarship must send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 28th of February 1931.

Rules for award of scholarship can be had from the Registrar.

SJT. B. L. SATHE RELEASED FROM NASIK JAIL.

:o:

Sjt. Balkrishna Laxman Sathe, one of the students of the Bombay National College, and the ex-Headmaster of Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Ujjain, who was undergoing 5 (five) months' imprisonment, in Nasik Central Jail for Sangamer Satyagraha was released on the 13th instant.

He was also received in Bombay on behalf of the Bombay National Colege Union and saw his brother at Ville Parle.

MORE ACQUITTALS BY HIGH COURT.

Mofussil Cases For Review.

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI AND OTHER CONGRESS LEADERS TO BE RELEASED.

Murphy at the High Court reviewed on Monday some of the cases forwarded by the Sessions Judges in districts concerning persons convicted under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Their Lordships set aside the sentence of 5 months and Rs. 500 fine passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kaira on Mr. Dadubhai Desai, "Dictator" of Kaira Jilla Samiti (Congress Committee) which was declared unlawful. Mr. Dadubhai, who was sentenced to 5 months and Rs. 500 fine on October 13 last, did not take part in the proceedings.

CONVICTION ILLEGAL.

Their Lordships in declaring the conviction illegal held that there was no evidence of continuing membership.

THE EVIDENCE OF CONTINUING MEMBERSHIP.

Their Lordships also set aside the conviction and sentence of Messrs. Shamlal Ashram and Mohanlal Chunilal who were alleged to have been connected with Mehmadabad Congress Committee and doing village propaganda. The first accused was sentenced to 2 months and a fine; while the second accused, who was a native of Cambay State was given a heavier sentence of 6 months, the Magistrate's object being to deter persons from Native States from carrying on such propaganda in British India.

In the cases of both these accused, the Magistrate held that there was no evidence of continuing membership.

Amratlal Tribhovandas and Ambalal Mansukhlal who were fined Rs. 150 for being members of the Umreth Peta Samiti were also acquitted by their Lordships.

Two ladies of Borsad were also acquitted.

AHMEDABAD CASES.

Their Lordships took up the petition of the Bar Council of Ahmedabad in the case of Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, and Krishnalal Narbheram, Head Clerk of the Committee, who were sentenced to 3 months. The accused had admitted that they were members of that body even after it was declared illegal.

In setting aside the sentence, their Lordships held that there was no overt act of continuing membership, and mere confession was not enough to justify conviction.

Rohit Hasmanram and Gulam Rasul Miansaheb, who were sentenced to 3 months by the Ahmedabad Magistrate, were also acquitted.

Their Lordships made no order in the case of 6 persons, whose sentences had expired.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

Their Lordships upheld the convictions of 33 persons involved in 6 cases of Kaira and Nadiad.

On Tuesday, their Lordships will review some more cases from the other districts.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION RAIDED BY C. I. D. OFFICERS.

Yusuff Calcuttawalla Arrested And Swadeshi Sabha People Remanded.

Hunt for "wanted" Congress workers seems to have now become the daily feature of Bombay C. I. D.'s activities. After getting a remand for 13 days for the half-a-dozen Congress workers connected with the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha, who were arrested on Sunday, C. I. D. men Messrs. M. N. Desai, Kothare, Kamat, and R. S. Gole accompanied by a posse of police constables paid a surprise visit to the office of the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha at Kalbadevi on Monday afternoon.

ANOTHER WORKER ARRESTED.

It appears that they wanted the Secretary of the Sabha, but instead they found Mr. Yousuff Calcuttawalla another active Congress worker there and put him under arrest. It is understood that Mr. Calcuttawala will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day along with the 25 Congress workers arrested on the Christmas Day.

STUDENTS' UNION RAIDED.

Shortly after the arrest of Mr. Calcuttawala, a C.I.D. officer some sergeants and police constables from Lamington Road Police Station raided the office of the Bombay Students' Union on Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Congress House.

On their arrival the police found the office locked up, which they broke open. They then made a thorough search of both the rooms, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor. The search lasted for about four hours, but it is understood nothing incriminating was found.

It is said that Mr. Calcuttawala used to sleep in this office.

SEQUEL TO RAID ON BHARAT SWADESHI SABHA.

REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY

Six persons arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. on Sunday in the office of the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha at Bhuleshwar were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded in jail custody till January 31.

They were:—Sjts. Jinbhai P. Joshi, ex-President of the "War Council." N. J. Dastur, Ishwerbhai Karsondas, Lalji Gocultdas, Subbrao Gopal Keni and Vasanji Harji Chandan.

CONTINUING BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES

Inspector M. N. Desai who applied for the remand stated that the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha situate at 158-160, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, was inaugurated in November last after the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was declared illegal on 14th October last. It was later on noticed that the work of the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. was still being carried on by the principal workers of the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha and every attempt was being made to carry on the Boycott movement in the Guise of the Swadeshi Sabha. The Sabha was often being visited by the Congress leaders and under their instructions, every item of the Boycott programme was carried out. From time to time meetings of merchants dealing in British goods were called by the Sabha.

On Sunday, January 18, the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha convened a meeting of merchants dealing in British paints and British varnishes at the premises of the Sabha at Kalbadevi Road to devise ways and means to boycott British paints and varnishes. In response to the circular letter issued by the Sabha representatives of about half a dozen merchants dealing in varnishes and paints were present at the meeting.

POLICE RAID

Proceeding Inspector Desai said that in the absence of Sjt. Naval C. Jarajani who was the Secretary of the Sabha Sjt. N. J. Dastur was silely in charge of the office. At about 3-25 p.m. on Sunday the office of the Sabha was raided and searched. Certain document connecting those present at the office at the time of the meeting with the illegal activities of the Boycott Committee were seized.

On behalf of the B. P. C. C. Sjt. Jeenabhai P. Joshi who was an ex-President of the "War Council" and lately released from jail was present deliberating with N. J. Dastur in the Chamber. The first accused Sjt. Jeenabhai had on his person an envelope showing that he was nominated President of the Sabha by Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas after his arrest on December 25. Inspector Desai was of opinion that this envelope was "smuggled through" when Mulraj Karsondas was under arrest. The other five accused who were present were also arrested and certain documents were found on their persons.

APPLICATION FOR REMAND

As this was an important case requiring scrutiny of the documents and as further investigations of persons who were closely connected with the illegal activities of the Sabha were pending. Mr. Desai applied for a remand of the accused in jail custody.

The accused were remanded in jail custody till January 31.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN DACCA

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), Jan 16.

A contingent of the punitive police stationed in Munshiganj went to Mirkadim recently under the command of a European officer from Dacca and arrested eight volunteers who were picketing the excise shop there. They also raided the Congress office at Abdullapur and seized certain papers. The arrested persons were later brought to Munshiganj Town.—A. P.

HUSBAND'S DEATH BY POISONING.

Wife And Paramour Acquitted By High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy heard the appeal of Bhawarabai and two others against the sentence of transportation passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for the murder of the first accused's husband. The woman (first accused) had prepared bread which was partaken of by her husband, who died the same day. The woman made a confession stating that as her husband was impotent she developed intimacy with the third accused, who suggested that she should poison her husband after which he would marry her. The second accused had supplied her the poison. The confession was retracted in the Sessions Court.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Their Lordships, in giving the benefit of doubt to the accused held that there was no independent evidence of the accused's crime, beyond the confession which was retracted. There was also no medical evidence that the deceased died from the effects of poison. Their Lordships allowed the appeal and acquitted all the accused.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

:o:

Miss Woodbridge Defeats Mrs. Bell In Ladies' Singles.

Thirteen matches were decided in the Western India Tennis Tournament yesterday before a good attendance. Play in the Men's Singles was of the ordinary voriety, but in the Men's Doubles and Ladie's Singles it reached a high standard. Miss Woodbridge in defeating Mrs. Bell, started off with great dash in the first set. The local player recovered in the second, and soon after fourteen games hod been played. In the third Mrs. Bell was on her game and Miss Woodbridge who controlled her shots very cleverly, took the set and match with the loss of only one game.

The Chief of Jath and G. Desai entertained the spectators to a fine exhibition or tennis, when they opposed A. C. Pereira and Gupto on the Centre Court. The Chief won many aces with his splendid service, and backed by Desai who is siever at the net, took the first at fery easily. Gupta's well-plaled drives frequently baffled the visitors—the second set which they lost at 6-1. In the final set both pairs played coutiously and Pereira earned much applause for his judicious advances to the net. It was a lony drawn duel which fortunately ended before the light failed, in favour of the local pair.

Rammdhin seemed to ge short of practice agoinst Morrison. If he hopes to reach the last eight he will have to make a better show.

The following are the results:—

Kamruddin beat Morrison (6-3) (6-1).

E. Rose and Mrs. Macnenzie beat Mr. and Mrs. Freke (6-4) (6-2)

"Ghorpade" W. O. "Hampton".

Khardikar beat Olivares (6-1) (7-5).

Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Bell (6-2) 6-8) (6-1)

M. M. Desai beat Shellemberger (6-2) (6-1).

Mrs. Corbet-Wright beat Emery (6-1) (6-2).

Gupte beat Suntook (8-6) (6-1)

Gazdar and Vakharia beat Burns and Herd (-4) (6-2)

Gonsalves beat Randive (6-2) (6-1).

Capt. Morrison and Gould beat Ernstond Kenny (6-4) (4-6) (6-3)

A. C. Pereira and Gupte beat the Chief of Jath and G. Desai (3-6) (6-1) (9-7).

Olivares and Harvey beat Gandya and Vora (6-4) (6-3).

Brough and Fox beot Shellenberger and Schbiter (3-6) (6-2) (6-1).

On Sunday Miss Stebbing and Kafruddin beat Mrs. Moir and Brough (7-5) (6-1).

Rose and Freke beat Arnold and Batterbury (6-1) (6-1).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

At 4 p.m. prompt.

Court No. 1:—

Tew and McLeed vs. Harvey and Olivares.

followed by:

Rose ond Freke vs. Pereira and Gupte.

Centre Court:—

Ghorapade and Khardekhar vs. Fox and Brough.

followed by:

Miss L. Row and Olivares vs Miss Woonbridge and Fox.

Court No. 4:—

Gazdar and Vakharia vs. Copt. Morrison and Gould

followed by:

Mr. and Mrs. Gould vs. Annett anh Mrs. Corbett Wright.

Court No. 6:—

At 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. and Miss Race vs. Miss Emesy ann Miss Copleston.

SELL OFF DEVELOPMENT PLOTS NOW!

Municipal Budget Under Fire

DEFICIT OF 11 LACS AND BURDEN OF TAXES ON THE POOR

The Bombay Municipal Budget for 1931-32 came under discussion on Monday when several councillors offered their criticism. Dr. J. A. Collaco opposed the additional taxation an severely criticised the Standing Committee for ransacking the "Land and Building Fund" and "Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund" to meet their deficit.

SELL THE DEVELOPMENT PLOTS NOW!

The Municipality, he said, in the past spent with the prodigality of an eastern potentate and the present generation had to pay through their noses for all those luxuries. The interest charges absorbed the whole of their general tax while the Development Scheme was another legacy of the past luxuries of their predecessors. He advised the house to sell away the development plots as early as possible and not to wait for fair prices which time might not come till doom's day.

Prof. V. G. Rao supported the Standing Committee in their recommendation of additional taxation of half per cent on water valuation. To meet the increasing expenditure he strongly advised the house to dispose of their development plots.

DEFICIT OF 11 LACS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy said the Budget was financially unsound. There was a deficit of over Rs. 11 lacs which was shown in the Budget as Rs. 3 lacs only. No allowance was made, he said, for the fall of prices and the Budget was framed on prices obtained last year. Besides, he submitted, the distribution of taxes fell more on the poor than the rich.

Mr. R. A. Gole also opposed the cut in the School Committee's Budget to the extent of Rs. 2 lacs.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Swadeshi Bazar In Morarji Gokuldas Market

In connection with the scheme of opening the Swadeshi Bazar in the Morarji Gokuldas Market intending stallkeepers are requested to see Mrs. Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi, with sample of their goods, any time between 3 to 5 p.m. in Radha Lane, Morarji Gokuldas Market, from to-day (Tuesday) to Sunday next the 25th instant.

—N. H. BELGAUMWALLA.

Catholic Ladies Co-operative Stores.

Under the Jt. auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, and the Parel Catholic Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., a meeting of the ladies and gentlemen of the Catholics residing in Parel, was held on Saturday at Holy Cross Church Parel, Dr. Faileho presiding. Mrs. Kanta Khandawalla, delivered a lecture on the importance of the Stores based on the Co-operative lines giving full benefits to their members. She added that the institution would help the economic uplift, and would help as a means to advocate the cause of Swadeshi. The lecturer referred to the development of the Co-operative Movement in the Western Countries, and proved as to how the movement was useful to them to improve their economic condition.

Mr. N. N. Menon, the Hon. Secretary, Dadar Co-operative institute also addressed, laying special stress on the benefits of the stores, based on Co-operative basis, and explained that by starting such stores, the middlemen would be done away with, and the dangers of adulteration would be stopped.

The meeting resolved to start a Ladies' Co-operative Stores, and appointed a Provisional Committee of 7 ladies under the presidentship of Mrs. Failho. Miss Luice a Teacher in Holy Cross Church School, is appointed to act as the Secretary. It also appointed the Advisory Board to assist in the work of the Committee.

PATIALA'S LUGUBRIOUS SPEECH.

After announcing that he would strictly enforce five minute rule for speeches Mr. MacDonald called upon Patiala who expressed his pleasure that many doubts and difficulties with which they had been confronted at start had been cleared away. He regretted that communal and minorities problems still remained.

KING THANKED.

At plenary session of Round Table Conference Mr. MacDonald read message to King thanking him for his kindness.—Reuter.

'AFRICA SPEAKS" AT THE EMPIRE.

Matinee Shows

The great rush of school and college students at the matinee show of "Africa Speaks" at the Empire Theatre last week necessitated a simultaneous show of the film being held at the Excelsior where the overflow audience was accommodated. In view of the increasing popular demand, the management have arranged for two more matinees at reduced prices at 4 p.m. on Thursday and Friday. This is the last week of the film.

42 Houses In Contai And Tamluk Forfeited To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Midnapore:—Forty-two houses in Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions have been declared as having been taken over by the Government. The owners and occupants have been asked to vacate in default whereof they would be treated as trespassers and all moveable property found there would be taken charge of by the Government.

COSMOS CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK, LD. POONA

:o:

Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The ceremony of the Silver Jubilee of the Cosmos Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., Poona City, was celebrated on Sunday last in the Nana Wada Buildings, Poona City, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

After welcome songs, Mr. R. G. Dandavate, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Bank, welcomed the President and members present for having responded to his invitation.

Mr. R. D. Bhanage, Secretary, then read out congratulatory messages from prominent gentlemen and officials who were unable to be present on the occasion.

Mr. S. G. Karmarkar, Chairman of the Board of Directors, then delivered a speech giving a short history of Bank for the last 25 years. In the course of his speech he said:—"This Bank was registered on 18th January, 1906, under the Co-operative Societies Act X of 1904. This was the second institution registered in Poona District soon after the said Act was passed, with the object of bettering the economic conditions of middle classes by advancing loans to its members at a very moderate rate of interest. The membership of the Bank now stands at 1499 of whom 17 are ladies. The working capital of the Bank reached the figure of Rs. 50,000 in 1912, Rs. 1,00,000 in 1921, Rs. 2,00,000 in 1925, Rs. 3,00,000 in 1928 and it now stand sat about 3½ lacs. The paid share capital of the Bank now stands at Rs. 55,000 and the Reserve Fund at Rs. 14,600. The loans due from the members amount to Rs. 2,13,000. The Bank stands in "A" class for the last ten years.

"The Bank's immediate needs are (1) an outlet for safe and profitable investment of its surplus funds and (2) a decent and commodious building of its own in the business centre of the City. These problems are engaging the attention of the present Board of Directors.'

Mr. N. C. Kelkar welcomed the idea of having the Bank's own building, since it added to the stability and prosperity of the institution concerned. He suggested that the Bank should admit additional members, by starting its branch at a suitable centre, if necessary, raise the limit of advancing loans to individual members, and try to lower down its present lending rate of interest to the minimum, thus securing an outlet for its surplus funds.

Revenue Member In Ahmedabad

:o:

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

Hon. Mr. Hudson, Revenue Member, has arrived here in the course of his tour.—A. P.

PROCESSIONS BANNED IN JESSORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JESSORE, Jan. 18.

Processions of all kinds been banned in Jessore town by the Magistrates order.

RUMOUR IN RESTIVE MILL AREA

:o:

Bhagat Singh Hanged?

BULLET VICTIM'S CONDITION SERIOUS?

A rumour that Bhagat Singh was removed to the Yeravda jail from the Punjab and hanged there threw the mill area into considerable excitement on Monday morning. About ten thousand workers employed in Swan, New China, Jam No. 2 and Jubilee mills situate at Sewree came out of their mills and marched along the mill area exhorting their comrades to leave their work and join them. The police being informed immediately went to Sewree and posted a strong police guard to enforce order. Another factor that led to the suspension of work, it is alleged, was that Rama Bhagwap who received a bullet wound on Sholapur Martyrs' Day at Parel was considered to be in a precarious condition. Some of the mill workers on being appraised of Rama's condition went round the mill area asking other workers to strike work as a protest.

BHAGAT SINGH RUMOUR DENIED.

The report which has been current in the city that Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev, the three accused sentenced to death in the Lahore Conspiracy case have been transferred to the Yerowada Jail, Poona, is authoritatively denied.—A. P.

CHIRNER INQUIRY.

:o:

Prosecution Evidence Completed

Recording of prosecution evidence was completed in the Chirner firing Case on Saturday. Mr. D. S. Rale, Deputy S. P. of Thana District, who conducted the investigations in the Chirner incident was the last witness. He deposed that he was appointed the investigating officer on October 3 and commenced his work on October 5. He went to Chirner on October 11 and visited the scene of tragedy. He got a sketch prepared of the place where Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar, Shevde, the Forest Round Guard and the police constables met their death.

He first submitted a charge-sheet in respect of 45 accused only as Mr. Badekar and the last accused were not found then. Besides three more accused Narayan Dhondu, Khare Shankar Narayan Pandav and Madan Gajanan Mankame were then undergoing imprisonment. They were released on appeal and were re-arrested for the purpose of the present case.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. K. Phadke, counsel for the defence, witness deposed that punitive police were stationed at Chirner and Koproli villages with effect from December 1. They were about 10 in each of the two centres, and they moved about in the neighbouring villages.

Witness could not say how many witnesses were examined by Mr. Kaundinya, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Alibag. Copies of those statements were made available to witness about the end of October or the beginning of November. Those statements were in the possession of witnesses as confidential papers.

To another question, witness deposed that he had examined over 1,000 people in connection with the incidents of September 25, with a view to collect material for the prosecution case. Most of the people were either from Chirner or from the neighbouring villages.

Did you take the statement of any accused before he was arrested?—No.

Before counsel repeated the question in another form, witness referred to his notes and said that he had taken a statement from Mankame, accused No. 33, prior to his arrest.

Witness declined to give any information regarding his examination of persons who had not given evidence in the Court.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CONGRESS.

There took place, a few days ago, under the presidency of Professor Dr. Tandler, Managing Town Councillor, the establishment of the Executive Committee for the Second International Hospital Congress. This important meeting in which physicians and hospital experts from all States of the world are to take part, will be held from 8th to 14th June, 1931, at Vienna. Further it was decided to arrange, concurrently with this Congress, a great International Hospital Exhibition. The secretarial work as well as the management of the Exhibition, which was initiated by the International Hospital Committee, has been entrusted to the Vienna Fair.

The official opening of the Congress will take place, on the 8th June, 1931, in the Court Palace (Hofburg), the sittings of the Congress are to be held in the Fair Palace. It is hoped, on part of the Congress manager, that the forthcoming Vienna meeting will be favoured by as numerous and distinguished, an international attendance as the First International Hospital Congress, held in 1929 in Atlantic City.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931.

WORDS, WORDS.

—:o:—

Was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald teaching Sunday School or was he talking to a set of responsible men from India when he made his final speech at the Round Table Tamasha? Perhaps, he has already gauged how thoroughly unrepresentative of their own country Lord Irwin's nominees are and, therefore he hopes they will return home satisfied because they have received in Britain "hospitable equality." Of the achievement of the Conference, the British Premier said little. The two parties met, they discussed and then they were saying farewell to one another "to explain, expound and defend." The Indian 'delegates' when they return home will have an unpleasant time of it explaining, expounding and defending, because so far as one can see through the wilderness of Mr. MacDonald's glib phrases, the Labour Government intend to impose upon this country a system of camouflaged Swaraj in which safeguards for Britain are the principal thing, bestowing genuine responsibility upon the Indian people a minor item. There will be responsibility at the Centre of a type which no Dominion in the British Empire would have accepted for a moment; a responsibility irritatingly reserved and in which the will of the Legislature will count for nothing where some more important items of national interest like defence and foreign relations are concerned. Would Canada and South Africa have accepted a "Dominion Constitution of this type?

The most provocative part of Mr. MacDonald's speech is his reference to Britain's pledges to India. Indians are not so gullible now as to repose trust in this reiteration of pledges. How many times has Britain made pledges to India and then broken them? And when Mr. MacDonald has the effrontery to suggest, "Would we have educated you, had we meant not to advance you to self-government," he descends to the level of a Hyde-Park tub-thumper. It is unworthy of a man who wrote a book called the "Awakening of India," to defend his inability to assist this country in securing genuine Swaraj by indulging in rhodomontade in which there was a copious reference to his own political wisdom. He gave the Highnesses and the Commoners from India before him a lesson in the meaning, connotation, application and interpretation of "Safeguard." They did not need the lesson. Nor did the India, the real India, that was not there at the Conference, and which Mr. MacDonald refuses to conciliate. His pompous declaration of what his Government mean to do in shaping a measure for the grant of further political advance in India will cut no ice in this country. Nor will his admonition to Indian youth that it should turn to ways of conquest by calm reason. The quality of patience, of calm reason, Indian youth is rapidly imbibing from the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, and it is the remarkable progress in the practice of these qualities, which has kept the Indian struggle so non-violent. But Mr. MacDonald chose to inveigh against those who breed suspicion and cause enmity between two people. Who has done this, who has been doing this, but those whose self-interest and short-sighted outlook cannot reconcile them to leave a position in which they can say—whatever the camouflage of self-government imposed upon India—"We hold India"? Under the scheme vaguely outlined by Mr. MacDonald Britain will continue to be in that position. Does he rate Indian intelligence so low as to expect that India will accept it?

THE TWO ASPECTS

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In his address to the Legislative Assembly the Viceroy dwelt at some length on what he called "two aspects of the Civil Disobedience Movement." One of these aspects was clearly stated, the connection of the movement with the No-Tax Campaign. The other aspect was touched upon with apparent obscurity, but not without a faint suggestion. About the former the Viceroy said: "I need not at this stage detail the several forms which such activities have taken, but none I think is more pernicious or more cruel to those whom it endeavours to mislead than the pressure put upon payers of land revenue and other liabilities to withhold payments that they are legally bound to make. In certain parts of the country those responsible for this movement have successfully instigated the withholding of such payments and in other parts vigorous efforts are being made to this end." The Viceroy then proceeds to show that his "Unlawful Instigation" Ordinance was meant to be "a means by which the small agriculturists may be saved from the effects of such propaganda by people, who themselves have little to lose, but who are callously ready to involve the small landholder in the risks of legal processes and even forfeiture of his land."

Now, it cannot be denied that the No-Tax Campaign is a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. But it is grossly inaccurate to hold that the leaders of the movement have misled or have put pressure upon payers of land revenue to withhold payment. In the first place there has been no need for misleading; the campaign has been spontaneous, else it would not possibly withstand the volume of coercive pressure put upon the defaulting ryots that Gujerat officials have made notorious. Secondly, the Indian ryot, however uneducated, is not so simple as to jeopardise his land, his only source of bread, unless he is impelled by an acute feeling of hardship and also the hope that his own sacrifice may give him or his children more freedom or more bread. On this point Father Elwyn, referring to Gujerat peasants in his articles published in the "Chronicle," last week, says: "I want to stress the fact that there is no question of "poor unsophisticated rustics" being exploited by the Congress. These Patidars are very well able to look after themselves." Lord Irwin will do well to study carefully Father Elwyn's articles or better see things for himself to understand who are guilty of misrepresentation and who put pressure upon a poor, helpless people, who help them despite risks to themselves, and who coerce them.

As we said above, the second aspect of Civil Disobedience that Lord Irwin dwelt upon is somewhat obscure. But the juxtaposition of facts and the trend of his arguments convey the amazing suggestion that the Civil Disobedience Movement has encouraged the terrorist movement. For immediately after dealing with the first aspect of the Civil Disobedience Movement, noted above, he says: "Apart from the activities of the kind to which I have just referred, and which in themselves constitute so grave a menace to the public tranquility, we have lately witnessed a disturbing increase in those crimes of violence which have deeply stained the fair name of India." The Viceroy is more explicit in holding a section of the Press responsible for encouraging violence. For he says: "Among other influences which have undoubtedly tended to the encouragement of such revolutionary methods and violent crime are certain sections of the Press whose reiterated laudation of false sentiment and patriotism lead all too often to the injection of a deadly poison into a certain type of mind." We would challenge the Viceroy to name a single responsible paper that has in any way countenanced violence. Far from that all the leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement and all the Indian papers, having been convinced of the potency of non-violence, are striving their utmost to maintain throughout the country an atmosphere of non-violence, despite the gravest provocation. It is not difficult for the Viceroy to find out, if he means, where the provocation comes from and to minimise or stop it. Awakened India, finding subjection intolerable, is determined to put an end to it by all legitimate means. Lord Irwin and the British Government and indeed the whole world may bless Mahatma Gandhi that under his inspiration India has pledged herself to non-violent means in her struggle for freedom.

A SALEM FIND.

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We seriously doubt if there is any Province in India that can boast of possessing administrative brains in the degree and profusion in which Madras can. Every Province has contributed cheerfully a generous quota to the "uttermost strength" with which his Excellency the Viceroy of India has been "resisting" the Gandhi movement all these months. But Madras has given more and, perhaps, to spare. To prove this we may cite instances of Rajahmundry with its Sec. 144 against Taklis and National Flags, of Guntur with its Gandhi-cap phobia, and of another place in that Presidency itself where was conceived the wonderful idea of experimenting with the lathi on a picnic party. But all these pale into lack-lustre insignificance before the latest burst of bureaucratic brilliance in Salem.

Security proceedings were taken on Thursday last against Mr. T. Krishnaswami and on refusing to furnish security he was sentenced by the sub-divisional Magistrate of Salem to one year's simple imprisonment. The "facts" of the case are remarkably instructive as a study of how genius—if it is of the genuine kind and possessed of the will to win—can make past events project their shadows into the future. "Whereas" says the Magistrate in his notice "it has been made to appear to me by credible information i.e. the charge sheet in crime No. 5 of 31 Salem town police station that you T. Krishnaswami, Hindi Pandit, 1st Agraham, Salem have been very active of late as indicated by the following facts....." The "following facts" are eight in number. They include incitement to disobedience of section 144 now in force, selling photos of the first lady Dictator of Madras and so on. But we are concerned with the first two "facts":—

"1. During the Indian National Congress held at Madras in December 1927 you led a batch of volunteers to the said Congress.

2. During the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras in April 1928 you again led another batch of volunteers, to boycott the Commission, at Madras."

Here is a remedy as simple as it is unfailingly effective against all possible political ills. All that is needed is to trace one's connection with the Congress in the distant past or even with the boycott of the Simon Commission and apply section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. It is a pity that Lord Irwin and his advisers should have been spending days and nights devising ordinances to "resist" the movement associated with Gandhiji's name. If only Lord Irwin had mobilised his real resources and tapped the brains lying neglected in sub-divisional offices!

SET THE PACE

—:o:—

The speeches, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the students' work at Sir J. J. School of Art were fortunately, free from the irrelevancies which not seldom mar similar ceremonies. Capt. Gladstone Solomon reviewed, briefly, the important work during the year accomplished by the School and indicated some of the ways by which the School authorities expected to adjust its aim and activities to an "all-India scale". Its championship for the claims of Indian artists at New Delhi, its work as shown by its students at New Delhi, has already raised the School to the wider outlook and bigger enterprise. The suggestion for the assistance from the Museums and the Archaeological Department is valuable and long overdue. Everything will depend, however, on the manner and spirit in which the promised "considerable administrative reorganisation" of the School is undertaken. On another occasion, we shall discuss the problems which confront the school. Surely, the question of travelling scholarship was not beyond the immediate resources of the Government. It may be that the extension due and necessary in the painting and architectural section of the school will take some time to mature. But there is no reason why the sculptural and art-crafts should be, as they have been, practically starved. They should not be overlooked in the proposed scheme of re-organisation. The Governor's assurance about the policy of the School and about the claims which he promised to press "personally upon the authorities concerned" should embolden the school. It is now for the School to set the pace for the Presidency on "an all-India scale"

NOTES FROM LONDON.

GLIMPSES OF R. T. TAMASHA.

(BY PROF. N. G. RANGA.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The conference has failed to accept joint electorates, thereby confessing its inability to weld into one harmonious whole the peoples of different religions. It is now practically certain that it will accept separate electorates, almost at the dictation of Muhammadans. Hindus excepting Moonje and Jayakar, are prepared to capitulate to the Muhammadans, in the larger interests of the country and in the cause of nationalism. Thus this conference which has met under such carefully nurtured circumstances is obliged to face the world with failure written large on its face.

INDIA SPLIT INTO TWO.

The conference may succeed in extracting a declaration from the British, that India is henceforth a Dominion but even if it does so, it cannot escape the judgment of the historian that it has perpetuated the cleavage between the Hindus and Muslims, thereby, disabling India from developing and nurturing the spirit of common nationality among its peoples. It is true that, the Patro Conference had failed under similar circumstances; and, previous to that, many conferences on which Congress also was represented, met with the same fate but the Nehru Committee certainly triumphed over all these obstacles and even the Muhammadan members accepted the joint electorates in principle. It may be that by assuring a certain minimum percentage of representation to Muhammadans, Sikhs and others, more satisfaction could have been given but none could dispute the fact that only around the greatest common measure of agreement reached by its Sub-Committee lay any lasting and statesmanlike solution of this problem.

PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

But unfortunately for the conference, neither the Punjabis nor the Bengalis who are in London have had sufficient taste of sacrifice and suffering in the cause of the country, to realise the value of unity as opposed to disunity, and to evaluate communal loyalty at its proper worth. It is therefore no wonder that the Sikhs demand weightage, the Hindus want their pound of flesh and the Muhammadans are peevish. On the face of it, it seems to be ridiculous to expect Muhammadans who have a numerical majority in the whole of the Punjab to be satisfied with a more or less permanent minority representation in the legislature but surely a little less than what is their due (say 5 per cent less.) cannot do any visible harm to them. It again appears to be absurd for Sikhs to demand thirty per cent of representation for this hardly 15 per cent of population but they could have been brought round to be satisfied with a 5 per cent weightage, if only patriotism could be said to have a hold on anyone. It is also unreasonable for Hindus to demand a little more than what is justified by their numbers but even they have not been unwilling to come round to accommodate the other two parties. The anxiety to agree has not been lacking but the will to settle the question, the courage to make the necessary sacrifices, the sporting nature to shoulder the risks, the nobility to allow the other party to gain a little more have been woefully lacking. It is hard to find a parallel to this conference, where such great opportunities have been lost because of such trivial and personal causes.

Coming to Bengal, the same lack of foresight and courage has marked the whole episode, one accusing the other; when the Mussalmans were ready to accept joint electorates, the Hindus grew sceptical about it and when the Hindus came round, the Muhammadans drew themselves into their small shell.

BANE OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is true that personalities are the bane of this conference and it is also invidious and unfair to point to any particular individual as the most irreconcilable politician. But one cannot but take the public into one's confidence and since the persons at the conference have themselves provoked the personal issues, it is, I am afraid, necessary to advert to one or two unpleasant features. The Aga Khan is supposed to have been very reasonable on the whole and Mr. Mohamed Ali was universally credited with an anxiety to meet the Hindus half way. There is a general impression that Mr. Jinnah has played himself into the hands of incorrigibles, though paying lip-sympathy to the principle of joint electorates and the politician who has dominated the Muslim delegation is Mr. Ghuznavi, who, by threatening to expose the others and insisting upon their adherence to the strict letter of the Delhi resolutions of last year, has succeeded in preventing the Muhammadans from accepting an Indian national outlook through the joint electorates. The Hindu leaders like Dr. Moonje are also responsible for this debacle and although he was always obliged to be on the defensive, for it was the Muslim group which insited all the time upon its fourteen points. (fifteen, if Separate electorates are included, as some will have it.) he could have contributed much more than he has actually managed, to the settlement of this question. It is true that the liberal politicians are inclined to blame Dr. Moonje as much as Mr. Ghuznavi. But I am inclined to think that Dr. Moonje could have been brought round if the Liberals had succeeded in getting an earlier declaration of the new status of India from the British and in holding tight to the principle of joint electorates at any cost.

DOMINION STATUS.

Many of the prominent members of the conference are extremely hopeful that the British delegation will make up its mind in a few days regarding its attitude to the general question of the future status of India and that this decision will be wholly in favour of India. In short, the conference is supposed to achieve Dominion Status for India. If such a thing is possible at all, certain inevitable results will follow. India will have power to amend her own constitution and will, therefore, be competent to decide when and how the subjects, such as are to be reserved, are to be transferred, the prerogatives of the Governor-General are to pass into the hands of the responsible executive and the services, military as well as civil, are to be completely Indianised. It would mean that Indian federal legislature can decide the manner in which trade tariffs and finances are to be regulated in future.

INDIAN LIBERALS' HOPE.

Thus this declaration and the consequent conferment of the new status upon India will provide to the Indian Liberals, the key with which they hope to open the door to all the closed subjects, at the times agreed upon at this conference or to be decided upon by mutual agreement in future. If in case a further acceleration of Indianisation than is anticipated or provided for, is found to be necessary either because of another satyagraha movement or because of an unexpectedly quick progress made by the moderate Indians in their political demands and self-respect, the liberals will find it possible, so they now contemplate, to amend the constitution suitably. Taking for granted such a flexible nature of the future constitution, the conference is approaching the work of different committees in a liberal mood and is making the necessary safeguarding provisions, to assure the British delegation, of India's willingness to go slow and to take the essential precautions in advance and to reassure the British finance and enterprise that they need run no risks at all in investing their finance in India.

THE REAL HITCH.

It is on the basis of this hope, that many members have asked me why the Congress should not be satisfied with their achievements. In fact Mr. Gwynn, the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" put to me the pertinent question, what is the objection of the Congress to this achievement? Is it only a quarrel over the two words, Dominion Status and Independence or is it anything else? Neither the conference members nor their supporters seem to have realised the nature of the nationalist objection to this pet achievement of theirs (if ever they do succeed in achieving this much). They have not considered how difficult, indeed almost impossible it will be to effect any suitable amendment in the contitution, if in case the Princes and their nominees were to be opposed to such an alteration. It is even quite possible that they may consider this difficulty as a point in favour of their pet scheme. They cannot really comprehend the strength of nationalist opposition to making so many reservations to the power of Indians, while making it so difficult to alter the constitution. Though, in theory, their constitution may be a flexible one and may be amenable to change, effected by Indians, the system will be defective in so many respects, the power it confers upon India will be so limited and the alterations to be made almost immediately will be so serious and numerous, that nationalist India cannot but consider their constitution more as a hindrance, a clever trap, and a dangerous scheme than as a 'magna charta', assuring India Dominion Status.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Patriot Cried.

The Hindu-Muslim fiasco at London was more terrible in its consequences that we had thought. For, Sir Mahomed Shafi told an interviewer the next day that "during his 40 years of public life nothing had ever grieved him more than this sorry exhibition of narrow communalism yesterday....." We were amazed at the utter and callous indifference of the Round Table "Delegates" in causing such deep grief to a patriot of 40 years of broad comm.—nationalism. And our indignation became boundless when we read that 'as a result of yesterday's proceedings Sir Mahomed Shafi cancelled all his public engagements for to-day remaining indoors." But suddenly we remembered with a thrill, nervous and expectant, that ten years ago Mahatma Gandhi had embarked on Non-co-operation with fasting and hartal. This surge of varied and strange feelings, however, subsided quickly.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Father time has a sense of humour. But he also appears to be very considerate and gentle. Eight years ago Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao was a Khaddar-clad young Non-co-operator seeking with a misguided enthusiasm, characteristic of youth, how best and speedily to end or mend the present system of Government. That was, as we say, eight years ago. Now, thanks to a process of progressive change, it is difficult nay impossible to recognise in him the Honourable Home Member of the Central Provinces Government with a perfectly natural partiality for honourable respectability and decorous defence of repression. Accidents, they say, will happen to the best of us. We are glad that Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao has outlived them.

Goaded Into It.

Everybody knows that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, did not wish to be a civil resister, but he has been recently goaded into being one by an over-zealous Magistrate. On his way to Malda he was wantonly served with an oder under Section 144, C. P. C., prohibiting him from entering Malda District, as if he were an undesirable foreigner. Naturally he disobeyed the order and for that has been jailed for seven days. In the same way many other persons have been thrust into the Civil Disobedience movement by official perversity. For instance, the Bombay Desha Sevika Sangha was started for carrying on simple Swadeshi propaganda, but it was declared an unlawful association. And the sisters of the Sangha would rather go to jail than disown their connection with the body or stop their work for Swadeshi. The monstrous position now is that peaceful picketing carried on even by other associations is an offence because, forsooth, it assists the operations of an unlawful association. Does the bureaucracy realise that it is this sort of policy that brings law into contempt?

Stupid Opposition.

A meeting of some Muslims was got up in Bombay on Sunday to protest against the Sarda Act; but knowing that a meeting for such a purpose would not be even tolerably attended, the organisers had announced that the meeting was also for the purpose of mourning the loss of Maulana Mahomed Ali. There was a lot of misrepresentation at the meeting about the Sarda Act and a resolution was hustled through asking for the repeal of the Act or the exemption of the Muslims from its operations. The President, Moulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, is understood to have said that if the Act were not repealed the Muslims would not be non-violent when they started agitating aganist it. The bravado is a fair measure of the consciousness of a weak case. Educated Muslims of Bombay, who welcome the Act, will do well to follow the lead given by their sisters at Lahore and do some active propaganda to explain to their co-religionists the beneficent character of the Act and the utter folly and callousness of the opposition.

A Disgraceful Restriction.

"It is a strange irony of things", says "Advance", that the Maharaja of Alwar who only a few years ago married a young girl, should prohibit and penalise widow remarriage among Sanatani Hindus in the State by notifications published in the Alwar State Gazette on 16th October, 1924, and 27th January, 1930. "It is a heartless and disgraceful restriction on the widows' liberty to re-marry, a liberty which is allowed by some of the oldest Shastras, by law in British India and several States and by the sentiments of humanity and justice of the whole civilised world. We trust that the All-India Women's Conference and the Hindu reformers of the Alwar State will carry on every legitimate kind of propaganda to get the ignoble restriction repealed.

"CREATING A PROPER ATMOSPHERE"

—:o:—

For Premier's "Momentous" Announcement

CONSIDERATION OF PRESS & UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION BILLS POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

Sir James Crerar announced in the Assembly to-day Governments decision to postpone consideration of the Press and the Unlawful Instigation Bills in view of general desire of the House to create a proper atmosphere for the Premiers momentous announcement to-day.—A. P.

MR. CRERAR'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

Mr. Rangachariar Welcomes Announcement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the new President, presided over the first business meeting of the Assembly to-day. He called upon Sir James Crerar to make his statement regarding the Press and the Unlawful Instigation Bills, the former of which is on the agenda paper for second and third reading to-day.

Sir James Crerar recalled the Viceroy's statement on Saturday justifying the need for special legislation, so long as circumstance remained unchanged, but added that it had been urged by various sections of the House that the Prime Minister was about to make a momentous announcement of policy, which it was hoped by men of reason and good-will had the possibility of bringing about the early restoration in India of conditions of tranquility and confidence. It was accordingly urged that the two bills which Government expected would be favourably received by the House, were bound, nevertheless, to excite controversy and that as the Ordinances were in force, it would be better to postpone the Bills. Government appreciated the sentiment and had decided, without prejudice to the principle involved, to postpone consideration of the Bills. But Government reserved the right to proceed further according to their discretion while the Assembly was still sitting.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S WELCOME

Mr. Rangachariar on behalf of the Opposition benches, welcomed the announcement, but regretted that Government had not announced the suspension of the Ordinance or at least their determination to ask local Government to enforce them in extreme cases only. If postponement had been accompanied by a genuine gesture, it would have produced a spirit of co-operation which the Viceroy had so earnestly asked for the other day. While appreciating the desire of Government to meet the wishes of his side of the House, he would assure them that the attitude of his side was one of opposition to the Press Bill.

Sir James Crerar regretted that he was unable to add anything to his statement.

The President announced that 22nd had been fixed for the election of the Deputy President.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House, announced a modification in the course of official business in view of Sir James Crerar's statement. He said that on Wednesday, the House would proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill for which the Select Committee motion would be made and then with the consideration and passing of Counterfeit Currency Bill as also Ports Act Amendment Bill and Partnership Bill. On Thursday, the only business will be the election of the Deputy President.

CRERAR'S BILL.

Sir James Crerar moved consideration of the Bill supplementing the Punjab Criminal Procedure Act. He pointed out that the Bill provided for appeal to the High Court by a convicted person on a trial held by Commissioners under the local Emergency Act and for submission to the High Court of any death sentences.

PUNJAB BUREAUCRAT'S THREAT

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal on behalf of the Punjab entered an emphatic protest against this piecemeal legislation and wanted Government to bring a consolidated measure embodying the Punjab Act for the proper appreciation of the situation and examination by the House as to the propriety or desirability of either the Punjab Act or this Bill, because an undesirable provision making an inroad on the criminal law of the land had been incorporated in the Punjab Act, to which the present supplementary Bill conferring the right of appeal was the only redeeming feature. He reminded the House that in the Punjab Council Sir Henry Craik had stated that if this Bill was not passed by the Assembly, it would be certified. Mr. Agarwal objected to the Assembly's consent to the Bill being bartered away behind its back.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bagatram Puri (Punjab) joined Mr. Agarwal in recording his protest, but entered into a detailed discussion of the merits of the Punjab Act, with the result that he was often called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Puri alluded to the absence of jury trial, though the status of the Commissioners was that of a Sessions Court, and the fact that hearsay statements were admissible as evidence without cross-examination by the accused.

Sir. A. Rahim supported the Bill.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, pointed out that the Bill was intended to mitigate the rigorous Punjab Act and fill a lacuna in it which the Punjab Council could not do. Speaking with the experience of Bengal Special Tribunal trials, he stated that in not one instance was the decision of the Tribunal reversed by the High Court. Nor was there any charge in the Press that the trial was unfair to the accused. (A voice: "Question"). So good was the administration of the Bengal Special Act that though it was originally opposed by a section of the people of Bengal, it was passed without a division by the Bengal Council.

THE PUNJAB ACT.

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub regretted that the Punjab had always been a source of great trouble in every matter. Independents supported the Bill but wished to make it clear that they dissociated themselves from the Punjab Act.

Mr. Arthur Moore appealing to Mr. Agarwal to withdraw his opposition, said that by passing this Bill, the House would not in any way be giving its approval to the principles of the Punjab Act. How could provincial autonomy become a reality if the House took upon itself responsibility, saying that a Province should not pass its own Act.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that if an accused was to have the right of appeal, it was contingent upon his getting the right sort of trial, which under the Punjab Act was denied him. There was to be no jury trial which was extended to people of India after a strenuous fight in the Legislature. He recalled Sir Henry Craik's remark in the Punjab Council that there was another device (Voices: "Device"; ironical cheers), namely, certification.

OFFICIAL APPLAUSE.

Nawab Mehdi Khan protested against the attack on the Punjab by Moulvi Muhammad Yakub and said, "But for Punjab's service, we could not have been as secure as we are. (Official applause). Make some allowance for people who have served you so well. I am disappointed to hear the debate. We are talking of Federal system and provincial autonomy and is this the first taste of it? (Sir Fazli Husain Hear hear). Emergency measure is needed."

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that the Bill before the House was like an ointment to heal a wound. He wondered why Moulvi Mohammad Yakub had lost his balance of mind. (Laughter). Moulvi Mohammed Yakub rose but Mr. Kabiruddin would not give way and Mr. Yakub was heard to say, "Apparently the Member is suffering from pains of labour for a long time."

CRAIK'S IMPERTINENCES.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether Government of India had allowed local Governments to give assurance about certification and whether Government would place before the House a consolidated measure.

Sir James Crerar replied that the Government of India had merely assured that they would take all possible measures to see that a supplementary bill was enacted. Sir Henry Craik's reply was given to an extremely hypothetical question.

AMEND 'PUNJAB ACT.'

Mr. Amarnath Dutt differed from both, the Law Member and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed's interpretation of the position in Bengal and reminded the House that it had previously rejected the Bengal Supplementary Bill.

Mr. Shah Nawaz supported the Bill.

Messrs. Shahani, Anklesaria and Jog also spoke after which the motion to consider the Bill was passed.

MAHATMA REMOVED TO NASIK JAIL ?

—:o:—

Rumour is widely current in Bombay that Mahatma Gandhi has been removed to the Nasik Jail, presumably on grounds of health.

PREMIER MAKES NO DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Lectures Delegates On Difficulties Of Constitution-Making.

(Continued from Page 1).

gislature. We sitting here cannot impose pains and penalties, we sitting here can declare rights and hand over to you politcal power to see that those rights are enforced and respected. We can put in the constitution that this disability may not be put upon you and that the next disability may not be put upon you. Believe me, after some experience in those things ultimately it depends upon intelligence of your people. It depends upon their organisation. It depends upon their strength of will. It depends upon success of their leadership as to whether words become deeds and declarations actions.

"ONE OF MY SINS."

In building up that Constitution we have come across some very awkward things. There is a word which, when used in politics,—and, some of my friends here also know in economics—I detest and that is "Safeguarding" (laughter). That is one of my sins, I suppose. Safeguarding I do not like the word, it is an ugly word, it is a word which quite naturally rouses great suspicions in your hearts, it is a word, the aspects meanings, connotation and associations of which are rather forbidding; let us apply common-sense to it. Safeguards that have been suggested here fall under three categories. One category is a group of reserved powers given to somebody,—Governor, Governor-General, Crown or somebody else.

And that category of "safeguard" you will find either expressed or implicit in every free constitution from rising sun to the setting sun. That category includes powers which may be put into operation by somebody authorised, somebody in authority, somebody in distinguished position, in powerful position, in State to be put into operation by him in event of breakdown of ordinary normal operations of Government.

And, my Indian friends, you can twist, you can turn comma, you can turn blind eye to this, blind eye to that, you can draft with care and you can hide up what really is substance of your draft, but if you were drafting your own constitution without any outside assistance or consultation, you could not draft constitution without embodying safeguards of that kind in it. (Applause).

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF BAG

Then there is the second category of safeguards and there are two sections of that. First covers the guarantees made by the Secretary of State or by the British Government or the British Crown for which we by virtue of contracts that we have made in your behalf, remain responsible under a new constitution, just as under the existing one. The typical instance of that is Finance and also existing Services. These guarantees in the interests of India herself have to be made clear to the world.

IN INTEREST OF MORAL POSITION OF INDIA.

It is not that we want to interfere. It is not even that we want the money. It is that, if there were any doubt at all about India shouldering these obligations and responsibilities, the moral status of India would be deteriorated and in spite of materialism of this age, there is far more of materialist power founded on moral foundations than many of you wot of. It is to put India in moral position in the eyes of rest of the world that that a section of reserved subject will be required.

YOU HAVN'T SAID THE LAST WORD.

Then there is another section. There are matters not solely Indian, owing mainly to India's history, and requiring some time for change. Do not be afraid of time. I know your patience has been tried. If you fail to agree to set up your own safeguards and to come to settlement between yourselves regarding those safeguards, the Government will have to provide in the constitution provisions designed for the purpose. But do remember the best of all is your own and we do not propose to lose a grip of you; we do not propose to let you go as though you have said the last word here, because we do not believe you have said the last word.

SAFEGUARDS FOR COMMUNITIES.

Communities, small and great, must be safeguarded in Indian constitution (applause) (Not only?) in the terms of Constitution but content of those terms, the details of those terms and a settlement that satisfies those terms my Indian friends,—are you to allow them to pass away from your own hands and ask anybody outside yourselves to do for you what you are going to declare you are not able to do for yourselves? (Applause). There is one great danger inherent in these safeguards which I will mention, because it is of utmost importance in the working of constitution. Ministers responsible must not shield themselves from taking upon their own shoulders their responsibility when it is unpopular by leaving the Viceroy or Governor to put into operation his reserved powers. (Hear, hear).

SOCIALIST PRAISES PRINCES.

As regards the form of the constitution, all speakers have said that it has been determined that it is to be Federation. Your Highness I can add nothing to the tribute that has been paid to you by previous speakers regarding the magnificent part you have played in making that possible. (cheers). Before you came the structure of Indian constitution was in doubt.

"Moreover, we have this problem in front of us too. In Executives, in particular, there must be unified responsibility. (Applause). I am not going to push that observation to any more pointed conclusion but the great task in forming executive is not so much a task of responsibility which is the peculiar characteristic of legislatures the great task in forming executive is to create through executive the confidence of legislature together with its own united working in policy. Now as regards future we have before us reports of various sub-committees, all of them noted, together with your observations upon them.

UNDER SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION.

"The Government proposes at once to study these very carefully in order to face problems which they present to it. We have for instance Sub-Committee number One, Sub-Committee presided over with such conspicuous ability by Lord Chancellor who by that one act of service has won for himself great place in your hearts. (Applause). That report is rough wood, if I may say so wood of very varying lengths, full of knots, full of difficulties in handling and using, and must be planed and fitted into logical and consistent structure. Sub-Committee number two has endorsed the principle of fully representative government in Governor's Provinces subject to retention by the Governors of certain powers which were widely agreed to be necessary at this stage.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

The Minorities Sub-Committee I have already referred to. You have not heard last of us regarding that. As to Sub-Committee on Burma its findings have been noted, and Government will pursue decisions of that Sub-Committee separating Burma and making necessary enquiries as to conditions upon which separaion is to take place. With regard to North West Frontier Province which was subject of Sub-Committee Number Five that Sub-Committee recommended elevation of its status to that of Governor's Province with a constitution analagous to that of other Governor's Provinces under new regime.

GUARANTEEES TO SERVICES.

The Sub-Committee No. 6, Franchise Sub-Committee, has recommended the setting up of a committee and that committee will be set up. Sub-Committee number Seven dealt with defence That will be proceeded with, and if it is possible to put into operation. without the delay that will be required in building up of the full constitution, some of its parts by administration, we shall get into touch with Government of India and see how that can be done. I refer to such things, for instance, as creation of military Sandhurst in India. (applause). Sub-Committee number Eight dealt with Services and affirmed the necessity of continuing to existing members of Services under the new constitution guarantees which the present Act and Rules framed under it give them and has explored the position as regards the future.

SIND A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Sub-Committee number Nine dealt with Sind and adopted with two dissentients principle that Sind should be formed into a separate province, but left its feasibility for future decision after enquiry by expert committee into financial problems involved. That also will be undertaken. I need not go through any more details than that.

VAGUE PROMISES.

One or two of you who have had large experience in the administration have pressed upon us that under the existing Government of India Act, some things of importance could be done by the administration to bring Indian administrative action more into accordance with the declarations made here, than is the case to-day. We cannot commit ourselves as to whether that is so or not; but we propose in consultation with Indians of the administrative experience to explore that and as a result of exploration we shall take action or otherwise. (applause).

NO AMNESTY UNLESS QUIET IS RESTORED!

At this point I may turn to very moving appeal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to me this morning regarding amnesty. It was a wise and moving appeal which I can assure the Conference lodges very naturally in my own heart. I should like this Conference to open a new chapter in relations of India and ourselves. If Sir T. B. Sapru's appeal to India as well as to us is responded to in India and civil quiet is proclaimed and assured, His Majesty's Government will certainly not be backward in responding to his plea which is endorsed by so many of his colleagues here. (Applause).

THE ARTFUL DODGER!

Now that brings me to the question of what is to be done to complete our labours. We have agreed upon certain features of the constitution but the successful launching of the constitution depends still upon a very careful study of the conditions and the structure. I think it was Lord Peel who said that we were not so shortsighted, so self-centred as to be under the impression that only successful constitutional machinery is that under which we work ourselves. As a matter of fact if you ask my opinion, I can give you some very bad results of its working.

MORE HUMBUG!

"We have got united states type. We have a type, which has been used in Japan, and which is of very great interest especially in some of its aspects if not in all We have a type such as was used in Germany before the war. We have got French methods and so on and in order that we may have all the world experience of working legislatures elected in different ways and composed in different way, we shall study those. We have as a matter of fact studied those and we hope to get from that study with you ideas, suggestions and plans from which a new Indian constitution can be benefitted and made workable. Some conditions that have been attached to the working of the constitution, have been practically agreed upon and they have become of the nature of problems that can quite easily be settled by the Chairman's ruling or by Government decision, involving no principle and creating no friction. Others still require work, especially the open questions and notes of dissent taken to report of committee number one.

STATES AND CROWN.

There is for instance the place of States in federation and provision which must be made that the States in everything which they are not agreed to hand over to federal authority owe direct contact to the Crown (cheers). There is composition of legislatures and executives and some problems regarding practical working. There are problems of communities and varies details of safeguarding.

CONSULT THE CIVIL SERVANTS

Now I think I am right that so much work has been done upon this, that time has come for us to begin to try and draft something, because it is only when you begin to draft that you discover what you have overlooked and what you have not properly considered. Now this work must not be left to bureaucracy in either country (cheers) but must be conducted on direct responsibility of politician, aided and guided by those admirably equipped servants of the States which both our Civil Services contain, (cheers).

I hope, for instance, that in further negotiations and explorations we are going to have great pleasure of continuing the parliamentary unity which has been maintained with so much good feeling during last ten weeks in work of this Conference. (cheers).

PERSONAL CONTACT.

One week of conference produces more good than six months of diplomatic correspondence. Let us get down face to face, let us sit found a table, let us each of us state our claims, state our hopes, state our fears, state our expectations. Let each of us be candid, one to another and sitting face to face, there is enormously better chance of understanding and agreement than under any other circumstances.

At this point I will read to you declaration which I am authorised to make by my colleagues of Government. The view of his Majesty's Government is that the responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon legislatures central and provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights. (Cheers).

In such statutory safeguard as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that, the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own government.

FEDERAL GOVT. HAS NO POWER OVER STATES

—:o:—

His Majesty's Government, whilst making this declaration, is aware that some of the conditions which are essential to the working of such a constitution as is contemplated, have not been finally settled, but it believes that as a result of work done here, they have been brought to a point which encourages the hope that further negotiations after this declaration will be successful.

His Majestys government has taken a note of the fact that the deliberations of the conference have proceeded on the basis accepted by all parties that the central government should be federation of all India, embracing both Indian States and British India in bicameral legislature.

The precise form and structure of the new federal government must be determined after further dIscussion with princes and representatives of British India. The Range of subjects to be committed to it will also require further discussion, because federal government will have the authority only in such matters concerning the states as will be ceded by their rulers in agreement made by them on entering into federation.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AUTOCRACY REMAINS

Connection of states with federation will remain subject to the basic principle that with regard to all matters not ceded by them to the federation their relations will be with the Crown acting through agency of Viceroy (cheers) With legislature constituted on federal basis His Majesty's Government will be prepared to recognise the principle of responsibility of the edecutive to the legislature.

Under the existing conditions the subjects of defence and external affairs will be reserved to the Governor-General and arrangements will be made to place in his hands the powers necessary for the administration of those subjects. Moreover as the Governor General must as a last resort, be able in an emergency to maintain the tranquillity of the state and must similarly be responsible for the observance of constitutional rights of minorities, he must be granted the necessary power for those purposes.

CONDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

As regards finance the transfer of financial responsibility must necessarily be subject to such conditions as will ensure fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of Secretary of State and the maintenance unimpaired of financial stability and the credit of India. The report of federal structure committee indicates some ways of dealing with this subject, including reserve bank, the service of loans and exchange policy, which, in view of His Majesty's Government, will have to be provided for somehow in the new constitution. It is of vital interest to all parties in India to accept these provisions to maintain financial confidence.

RESERVED POWERS NECESSARY!

Subject to these provisions Indian government would have the full financial responsibility for the methods of raising revenue and for the control of expenditure on non-reserved services. This will mean that under existing conditions the central legislature and executive will have some features of dualism which will have to be fitted into the constitutional structure. Provision of reserved powers is necessary in the circumstances, and some such reservation has indeed been incidental to the development of most free constitutions, but every care must be taken to prevent conditions arising which will necessitate their use. (Hear hear). It is for instance undesirable that ministers should trust to special powers of the Governor-General as a means of avoiding responsibilities which are properly their own, thus defeating the development of responsible government by bringing into use powers meant to lie in reserve and in background. Let there be no mistake about that.

FAKE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY!

The Governor's Provinces will be constituted on the basis of full responsibility. Their ministries will be taken from the legislature and will be jointly responsible to it. The range of provintial subjects will be so defined as to give them the greatest possible measure of self-government. The authority of federal government will be limited to provisions required to secure its administration of federal subjects and to discharge its responsibility for the subjects defined in the constitution as of All-India concern. There will be reserved to Governor only that minimum of special powers which is required in order to secure, in exceptional circumstances, the preservation of tranquillity and the guarantee of the maintenance of the rights provided by the statute for public services and minorities.

ENLARGED COUNCILS.

Finally His Majesty's Government considers that institution in provinces of responsible Government requires both that the legislatures should be enlarged and that they should be based on a more liberal franchise. In framing the constitution His Majesty's Government considers that it will be its duty to insert provisions guaranteeing to the various minorities, in addition to political representation, that the differences of religion, race, sect or coste shall not in themselves constitute civic disabilities.

(Message incomplete.)

"Mac" As A Sunday School Teacher.

—:o:—

I am one of those who believe that he who stirs enmity between peoples is not going to advance liberty in the world. (Cheers). he who spreads suspicion, he who makes co-operation impossible, is not one of those agents for good that the world, in its present distracted frame of mind, is so much in need of... If anything has been done by you and us here during the last ten weeks to make youth of India, inspired by its youth, turn to the practical problems, turn to the ways of conquest by calm reason; if anything that you and I have been able to do here will produce that rest, and if we do nothing else, we will have made great contribution to the progressive political development of Indian Nation.

FAKED PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Viceroy To Remain Autocratic As Ever.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 19.

Previous closing	10.19
To-day's opening	10.17
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.17
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Previous closing	5.33
To-day's opening	5.29
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.31
Difference	—.02

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

An Episode In Curzonian Regime.

MR. RATCLIFFE RECALLS OLD TIMES IN THE "STATESMAN"

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe writes in "The New Statesman":—

An encounter between the "Morning Post" and the Government of India is not a thing we should expect to hear of. But it has taken place; and the occasion is one that sounds to-day like an echo of the old despotic Secretariat, a great institution of the India that has passed away. The Delhi correspondent of he "Morning Post" cabled to London a dispatch which certain authorities at New Delhi condemned as "not hopeful to the Round Table Conference", and the correspondent in question, Mr. D. Madhav Rao, was informed that his press privileges would be cancelled. A Home Secretary in Lord Irwin's Government perhaps, could not feel particularly at his ease in conveying a message of that kind. But I can tell the story of a similar affair, which I think, ought not to be lost.

Lord Curzon was leaving India. A sudden close had come to that resounding seven-years' term which the historians will have to describe as marking the last stage of the older British India. It was November, 1905, and the Viceroy, with bitterness in his heart against Kitchener and the Balfour Cabinet, was bidding a magniloquent farewell to the country in a series of speeches delivered between Simla and Bombay.

In the editorial room of the "Statesman", Calcutta, I had a call from a man who had formerly been employed in the office as a proof-reader. He was a Eurasian—or, as we are now required to say, an Anglo-Indian. He offered me a paper with the simple remark that he thought I might like to have it. I saw that it was a galley proof, and a glance at the heading and the first paragraph told me it was something that any editor in India would jump at, for two reasons. First, it had reference to the origin of the scheme for the partition of Bengal—the last of Curzon's administrative changes, the shoal upon which his work and repute in India were mainly wrecked; and, secondly, it was a document which many of us had heard quoted with gusto, by men coming down from Simla, as the most diverting example of the Viceroy's way of castigating the public services.

A asked my caller what he was doing with the paper. He replied that he was giving it to me. It was of no value to him, and he was not selling it. So far as I know, I did not reveal any excessive gratitude for the gift but I said I was glad to have it. He left it with me. A moment later I was in the room of my colleague, the business manager, and he was reading the document with shouts of delight. We released it in the "Statesman" on the first Sunday of 1906. It was a brilliant success, but the repercussion of the little adventure was in some respects rather disconcerting for a week or so to my colleague and myself.

THE NOTE ON DEPARTMENTALISM.

The document, dated May 1902, was a Note by Lord Curzon upon a proposed change in the vernacular language to be used in the law courts of a certain border district of Bengal. This was a trivial matter; but it had put the Viceroy on the track of certain activities in the Secretariat, and it gave him an excuse for boiling over in denunciation of Secretaries and Deputy-Secretaries who, as he put it, had been "calmly carving about and rearranging provinces on paper, colouring and recolouring the map of India", without a word of any kind being allowed to reach the Governor-General. Taking this as a text, Curzon set out upon a lecture on the Vice of Departmentalism, and I think we may take the Note which I then gave to the world as the classic modern utterance upon a great theme. Lord Zetland, in his 'Life of Curzon' refers to it merely in passing, as having been printed in full by Lovat Fraser in India under Curzon. Fraser, it is true, quoted some passages, but the note has never been fully reproduced in England. Nor is there any reason why it should be, for it is detailed and repetitious. Here, however, the central paragraphs:

"I really feel disposed to ask: Is there no such thing as a head of the Government, and what are Secretaries for but to keep him acquainted with the administration? Would it be considered credible, outside the Department, that these really very important issues, affecting the constitution or dismemberment of provinces, should have been under discussion for more than a year, without the file ever being sent, or the subject even being mentioned to the Viceroy? They are the matters in which I take a great interest, in which I should be unfit to be the head of the Government if I did not take such an interest, and which I have frequently discussed with Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners. Meanwhile, the departments, without a word to me, are also discussing it among themselves. Even the Finance Member had an opportunity of recording his opinion upon the manner in which India ought to be parcelled out; and finally at the end a cut-and-dried reply is submitted to the Viceroy as though his signature were a sort of obligatory but perfunctory postscript to the entire discussion.

"I do not suppose for one moment that this has been a conscious omission, or that there has been in anybody's mind the faintest idea of conducting the discussion except according to the most orthodox methods. But that is just where my complaint comes in. People sometimes ask what Departmentalism is. To any such I give this case as an illustration. Departmentalism is not a moral delinquency. It is an intellectual hiatus—the complete absence of thought or apprehension of any thing outside the purely departmental aspects of the matter under discussion. For fourteen months it never occurred to a single human being in the Departments to mention the matter, or to suggest that it should be mentioned. Round and round, like the diurnal revolution of the earth, went the file, stately, solemn, sure, and slow, and now in due season, it has completed its orbit and I am invited to register the concluding stage! How can I bring home to those who are responsible, the gravity of the blunder or the absurdity of the situation?".

A JOURNALISTIC STORM.

The Note, needless to saly, was copied throughout the Indian press and quoted gleefully in all the stationclubs. No one has ever said that Lord Curzon failed to keep the gossip of the services going. And meanwhile in the Secretariat, official heads were being put together for the purpose of devising disciplinary measures for the editor who had been rash enough to disclose what the most autocratic of Viceroys had written about his subordinates in Bengal. In due course I received a letter from Sir Herbert Risley, Secretary in the Home Department, informing me that as the document was obviously of a confidential character, it seemed to the Government of India that it could not have been communicated by any authorised person, and therefore they were constrained to regard its publication in the "Statesman" as a gross breach of journalistic propriety. What had I to say about it? I had, as a matter of fact, very little to say, for I was not prepared to relate the precise circumstances in which the Note had come into my hands. I assured the Government that we had not obtained it by improper means, and that, since the public questions with which it dealt were done with, publication at that date could not be anything but harmless. To this letter the Home Department did not reply; but a fortnight later it struck at the "Statesman" in a manner so unusual that it provoked a journalistic storm—indeed, the most exhilarating encounter between the Government and the press that occurred during the years that I spent in India.

The correspondence was printed without further warning in the "Gazette of India". Sir Herbert Risley adding a memorandum embodying official orders of the kind that gave him, as I know, the keenest pleasure to draft and to defend. He repeated and amplified his charges against the "Statesman", and affirmed that my explanation in no degree mitigated my offence, for no one who was guided by "the good sense and honourable forbearance which are traditional with journalists of standing" could possibly have regarded Lord Curzon's Note—from its style, tone, and substance—as other than confidential. The Government of India, he continued, "inferred with some confidence that the general sense of the more influential journals in India... condemns the breach of professional etiquette which Mr. Ratcliffe has permitted himself to commit" but they felt bound to mark their own disapproval in some more conspicuous manner. Accordingly they directed that the "Statesman" should be cut off from all official news, communiques, and advertisements; that its representatives should not be received or supplied, in any public office; and that the ban should remain in force until those who were responsible for the journal should give an assurance that they fully recognised "the impropriety of the indiscretion" committed by their editor.

AN AMUSING SEQUEL.

The author of these commiatory orders was the most brilliant member of the Bengal Service in his day. As Sir George Trevelyan said long ago of all such, he was a "dead hand at a Minute" and he was never so completely in his element as when giving rein to his justly celebrated official style. As the principal draftsman of the Bengal partition and other Curzonian schemes Herbert Risley had a grievance against the independent press, and here was an opportunity for a salutary piece of public correction. But, as the event proved, he was badly out in his reckoning. This heavy boycott of the most widely circulated daily in India aroused the whole press to protest. There were leading articles on the incident in every paper, English or vernacular, and with two or three exceptions at most, they were downright in their ridicule and condemnation of the Government's action.

The sequel was amusing and thoroughly satisfactory. The new Viceroy, Lord Minto, was naturally annoyed that his Administration should begin with a dispute between the Executive and the press, and hence it is not surprising that his private secretary, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, should get quickly at it and a word be dropped to the effect that the Home Member of Council was ready to talk over the affair. That interview with Sir A. T. Arundel, who is living still in retirement, and his chief secretary, long since dead, remains in my memory as one of the most strenuous and entertaining encounters I have ever known. The Home Member was quiet and ironical, Risley was enraged, but keeping himself well in hand. They argued that no newspaper of standing in England would have published the Note. I retorted that there was not an editor in England who could have resisted it. Risley knew his position to be weak, because his action had povided a ludicrous illustration of the very Departmentalism defined by Lord Curzon. I on the other hand, was all right because of the virtual unanimity of the press, and there was no need in the end to tender the apology that had been so impressively demanded.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF BOY

—:o:—

Pickets Arrests

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Four Muslims including a woman, to-day, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of kidnapping (or aiding and abeting the offence) a Hindu boy of about 10 years old from the custody of his uncle. It was stated the boy was detained by the accused over two and a half months and it is alleged, was converted to Islam during the period. Acting on certain information the police rescued the boy from a teashop in the Central Avenue and sent up the accused for trial and they have been remanded and the case is adjourned to 27th instant.

Four women and over six male pickets were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. All remanded in the police custody.—A. P.

—:o:—

PUNJAB WANTS MORE INDIAN HIGH COURT JUDGES.

LAHORE, January 17.
(DELAYED.)

The Council then discussed the adjournment motion of Mr. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram regarding agricultural crisis. He suggested import duty on wheat or stoppage of imported wheat, reduction of railway freight and fixing of exchange at sixtxeen pence.

Mr. Owen Roberts suggested control over import of wheat through licences.

Captain Sikandar Hayat, Revenue Member, assured them that Government had taken all possible measures.

The Council passed the resolution of Mr. Yusoof, Government remaining neutral, that at least half the number of High Court Judges should be statutory Indians.

The Council then adjourned "sine die."—A. P.

Picketing In Madras

MADRAS, January 17.

Picketing was resumed to-day in Godown street by half a dozen Congress volunteers. Police appeared on the scene immediately and dispersed them using some force. Two volunteers came later for picketing and were similarly dealt with.—A. P.

Coal Dispute Settlement

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—South Wales Miners Conference yesterday accepted terms of the settlement reached in London on Thursday by 169 votes to 72. Work will be resumed on Monday. B. O. W.

EUROPE HAS YET TO LEARN.

—:o:—

America Can Teach Her Says Nobel Prize Winner

EFFECT OF WAR BOOKS ON WORLD THOUGHT

(By Mail).

Berlin, Dec. 31.—"I may have criticized my country more than anybody else, according to some, but as much as I like Europe, love France, Germany and England, if a conflict ever broke out, I would absolutely be on the side of my country. I am for my country right or wrong."

Sinclair Lewis, America's first winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, told this to millions of Germans when asked what he would do in case of war between America and Europe. He made his paraphrase of Decatur's remark in a radio address that was broadcast through the whole of central Europe.

"America can learn much from Europe, but there is much Europe can learn from America," he said.

The question of war came up when an interviewer asked Lewis what he thought of the flood of books on war and their influence on the psychology of the world.

"This is the first time in history that honest books on the horrors of war have been written in all countries," he replied. "They have had no influence whatever on the psychology of the world. It goes to show that where as formerly authors sometimes were taken seriously now, nobody pays any attention to them. It is sad for my profession."

Thousands had written, wanting to know what was Lewis' greatest ambition after winning the highest distinction obtainable in literature, so he answered them.

"To write better than ever before is the only ambition of any writer worth his grain of salt," he said. "My books so far have been an utter disappointment to me. I have never written a really beautiful book. I shall now go to my farm in northern Vermont and try to write a beautiful book."

REACTIONARIES RAMPANT

Much Ado About Nothing

MADRAS, January 17.

In view of the understanding that no member of the Council of the European Association should express individual opinions on matters affecting the Association as a whole, Mr. G. W. Chambers, Madras representative on the Council of the European Association wishes to make it clear (with reference to his telegram to the Central Administration of the Association,) that he feels that in this matter his hand has been forced by the action of the Chairman, Mr. Travers, in publicly repudiating Mr. Gavin Jones. Mr. Chambers does not agree with nor approve of, Mr. Travers' action, nor that of the Executive Committee of the Association, without previously consulting other members of the Council.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR DAY AT CHEMBUR.

—:o:—

A most successful hartal was observed to-day at Chembur, in honour of the Sholapur martyrs. All shops including 'panwallas,' hotelwallas, were completely closed. Even the mutton shops and fish and vegetable markets participated in to-day's hartal.

Services of the extra police force were requisitioned since early hours in the morning, but everything passed off peacefully.

SHOLAPUR DAY IN WARDHA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Jan. 15.

In honour of the four Solapur martyrs a complete Hartal was observed in the town on Wednesday. In the evening a procession was taken out in which all were bare-headed and then a public meeting under the presidentship of Sjt. Sambhaji Umre was held in Gandhi Chowk at which Sjt. Ramchandrarao addressed the gathering. A condolence resolution was unanimously passed and sympathy for the families of the martyrs was expressed.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN MALVAN.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Jan. 15.

Mr. Mahajan and other 24 volunteers were arrested for defiance of the prohibitory order under 144 I.P.C. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Symington was present. A resolution of condolence for the Sholapur condemned was carried unanimously in a public meeting presided over by Miss Tara Gavankar.

A public meeting of citizens of Vade was held on 15th January 1931 protested against the execution of Messrs. Dhanshetty Sarda, Shinde and Rurban Husain of Sholapur under the presidentship of M r. Mahadeo Balkrishna Bhanushali.

REDUCTION OF RLY WAGES CONDEMNED

—:o:—

Hubli's Fair Contribution To Union Funds

HUBLI, Jan. 16.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union, and Messrs. K. Veeraswamy, General Secretary, and P. R. K. Sarma, Editor "Railwayman", who are here to push on the resolution of the Union to build up a reserve fund for emergencies, addressed yesterday evening in the grounds of the Railway Institute, a very largely attended meeting of the workers. Many announced their contributions on the spot and the total amount of about Rs. 1,000 was announced.

POOR MAN'S MITE.

One poor worker by name Siddappa, after an impassioned appeal to his comrades, announced his contribution of the whole month's pay for the "Reserve fund", and throwing down his turban said that he was determined not to put it on his head again till Hubli workers accuit themselves in a manner worthy of their past record and sacrifice.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

Mr. Giri congratulated the men on their unique enthusiasm and sence of scrifice and assured that if the workers would only show that spirit everywhere and at all times none could stand in the way of their advancement. Men like Mr. Abdul Heroon would not dare to suggest reactionary measures without knowing the consequences. The strength of the Union would depend to a very great extent on its resources and the determination to build up a reserve fund was, therefore not a minute too early. The argument of temporary depression, for putting off indifinitely satisfactory revision of wages to the workshopmen and others could not be justified especially in view of the inadequate wages of the employees and the huge reserve which the administration had built up during years of plenty at the cost of sweated labour.

—:o:—

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

—:o:—

Delay In Journey Due To Accident On Ry. Line

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Santander.—The Prince of Wales sailed by the "Oropesa" at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

DELAY DUE TO ACCIDENT ON RAILWAY LINE.

Bordeaux.—The train in which the Prince of Wales and Prince George were travelling to Santander from Paris was temporarily held up owing to an accident earlier in the night to an express train from Spain which had resulted in the blockade of the line and necessitated the transfer of passengers on both the up and down lines to other trains. The Prefecture of Bordeaux, however, subsequently learned that the Princes passed through Bayonne at 12-10, and that a telephone order had been sent to Santander to delay the "Oropesa's" departure.

SPECIAL TRAIN ORDERED FOR PRINCES.

The mishap occurred at Morcenx in the heart of the desolate Landes district on the arrival at which the Princes were faced with an impassable barrier of over a mile of ploughed-up track imposing a delay of five hours, while a special train was summoned from the South and Their Highnesses with their luggage were transferred across the gap.—Reuter.

71 WORSHIPPERS KILLED

—:o:—

Due To Collapse Of Spire Of Church

LONDON, Jan. 18.

New York.—A message from Mexico City says that 71 worshippers are reported to have been killed as a result of the collapse of a spire of church in th evillage of Guelapova, 30 miles from Oxaca during the recent earthquake.—Reuter.

19 MILLION POUNDS OF SUGARCANE DESTROYED

—:o:—

"Largest Conflagration For Years"

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Havana.—Nearly nineteen million lbs. of sugar-cane was burned yesterday in Matansas and Havana provinces. The loss is attributed to incendiarism. This is the largest conflagration for years.—Reuter.

All-India Ayurvedic And Unani Tibbi Conference

The 17th session of All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference, founded by late Hakim Ajmal Khan, will be held at Lahore during next Easter holidays (on 3, 4 and 5th April), as decided by the Reception Committee, held on the 11th instant. The delegates coming to Lahore, can avail themselves of the Railway concession of Easter holidays. A strong Reception Committee, consisting of Vaidyas, Hakims and gentry, has been formed.

POLICE "TERRORISM" ON SHOLAPUR DAY IN BOMBAY

Goldsmith & Son Belaboured While At Work In Their Shop

DOORS AND WINDOWS BROKEN & PEOPLE FORCED TO PUT OUT LIGHT

Chawl Resident's Letter To Police Chief

The new form of police reprisals in Bombay is vividly described in the following letter addressed to the Police Chief by the residents of Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi:—

Kandewadi,
Keshavji Naik's Chawl,
Bombay, 15th January, 1931.

To

G. S. WILSON, Esquire,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Sir,

We, the residents of the abovementioned Chawl, beg to report you for prompt action some of the atrocities committed by the police on Monday last.

As you are already aware that the day was declared as a Hartal Day in honour of the Sholapur prisoners who were hanged, and the police were located at different centres at Girgaum to see that the hooligans were punished and traffic maintained.

GOLDSMITH AND SON BELABOURED.

It was at about 4 p.m. the police in chasing some hooligans entered Gay Wadi and knocked at the doors of one Ganpat Chandra Shet Adulkar, goldsmith, he and his son were both at work in their house and had nothing to do with the hooligans. The police could have easily known this the man told so in affirmative tones still the police belaboured the man and his son causing wounds at his face.

BOY IN A ROOM ASSAULTED.

At about 10-30 p.m. that night the police entered Keshavji Naik's Chawl and belaboured severely following boy aged 16 years by name Mahadeo Vasudeo Bhagvat who was sleeping in front of his brother's room on the first floor in Chawl No. 1. The boy was fast asleep when the police came the tumult raised by the police roused him; his sudden awakening could not enable him to grasp the situation. He ran for shelter only to be belaboured by police severely. The boy is in the hospital now.

The gentleman Krishnaji Dattatraya Bapat could not see the boy belaboured and tried to persuade the police not to harm the innocent man. He in the turn received a blow at his chest. He is a G. I. P. Railway servant and was treated in the G. I. P. Hospital.

TERRORISING THE RESIDENTS.

The police knocked the windowshutters of a room in the ground floor of the same chawl and broke them to pieces and threatened the occupants, and insisted on the lights being put out, and knocked the doors and windows at several places, terrifying the occupants.

You will agree with us that such a tumult especially in the locality inhabited by Government servants and well-to-do gentlemen without a least provocation on their part is unjustifiable and requires a speedy action.

We therefore request you to do the needful in the matter that we law-abiding people deserve.

ADONI NOTES

—:o:—

Progress Of Municipal High School

(From A Correspondent.)

ADONI, Jan. 15.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Munuswamy Naidu Garu, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras visits this place on the 23rd instant, when he will be presented with addresses by the Local Municipality and the Taluka Board. It is believed that he will have a talk with the local gentry of the place regarding the Hagari Water Works Scheme before it is finally settled and put into operation.

Drainage Scheme is greatly lacking for this Municipality. Speedy attempts are desirable in this direction to improve the existing Sanitary condition.

Municipal High School: The Local Municipal High School is in a flourishing condition. This is evident from the regularly growing strength as evinced by the following figures. In the year 1924-25 the School had a strength of 341 pupils and during 1930-31 the School boasts of a strength of 620. The new High School building which is nearing completion will accommodate only 400 pupils. The lower classes will still have to be continued in the present temporary sheds only owing to lack of space. It is desired that early arrangements are made to provide for more accommodation in the new building by putting a storey over the terraced roof.

In recognition of the good services of the present Headmaster (Mr. B. A. Kameswara Rao, M. A. L. T.) the Municipal Council has recommended to the Government for the retention of his services for a further period of 3 years.

Edward Coronation Hostel: The Hostel is under the private management of the committee of the same name. The Hostel authorities have pervoided boarding and Lodging arrangements for 35 students mainly Reddies and Lingayats in the Edward Coronation Choultry building recently converted into an Hostel. It is curious why the authorities concerned have not afforded the facilities for boarding and the lodging to pupils of all communities.

Peshawar Municipality Mourns Mahomed Ali's Death

PESHAWAR, January 14

A special meeting of the Peshawar Municipal Committee was held to-day, Captain Cobb presiding, at which a resolution was passed expressing its sense of grief and sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Maulana Mohammad Ali, one of the greatest, ablest and most distinguished sons of India." It was resolved that a portrait of the Maulana be placed in the Town Hall and a cablegram be sent to the Maulana's wife and his brother expressing their intense grief and heartfelt sympathy.—A. P.

How Karwar Observed Sholapur Day

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Jan. 14.

To-day though it was the Makar-sankrant holiday, a complete hartal was observed in memory of the Sholapur martyrs, the news of their execution having been received too late yesterday. As a sign of mourning, all festivities proper to the holiday were omitted by the towns people, and a dramatic performance advertised for to-night was postponed by the Yashvant Dramatic Company.

A large barcheaded procession with black flags after marching through the town, terminated in a meeting at the market-square in the afternoon. Sjt. Siddhanath Pant of the Hindustani Seva Dal Prabhat Pheri made a speech in Hindi and song one of his own Hindi Poem which and been proscribed by the Government.

Complete Hartal At Akola Calcutta And Delhi

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

AKOLA, Jan. 18.

As declared by the Provincial "War Council", yesterday was observed as the 'Tilan Jail Day' all over Berar in honour of Mr. Sidheswar Gore, pleader of Buldana, and the four martyrs of Sholapur.

The city of Akola observed a complete hartal. A huge procession marched through the main streets of the city, particularly those on which the liquor shops are situated. The procession ended in a meeting on the Tilak Park under the Presidentship of Mrs. Gangutai Bapat. The resolution congratulating Mr. Gore and offering condolences to his parents was moved by Bripmohan Goenka and was seconded by Kazi Giyasudin pleader.

A similar resolution was moved from the Chair for the Sholapur Martyrs.

oBth the resolution were passed by the audience observing a minute's silence in prayer for the departed souls.

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to nominate one candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to class I of the Bombay Forest Service. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 28th February 1931. No application received after that date will be considered.

INDIA THROUGH GARVIN'S EYES.

—:o:—

Contrast Between R. T. C. And Realities In India.

"MIXED CABINET WILL LEAD TO DUALISM AND MUDDLE."

J. L. Garvin writes in the "observer":—

Philosopher Square spoke of "the immortal rule of right and the eternal fitness of things." There are numberless emotional politicians whose cariations on this sentiment are their only contributions to practical questions. Civilisations are not so easily created nor maintained. If eloquence and pictorial imagination were enough in dealing with hard human affairs, the whole world would have reached the millennium long ago. The colossal conundrum of India's future can only be solved by constructive intellect. Nothing but strong character as well as intellect can stand between India and anarchy.

We warned our readers not to trust the optimistic bulletins which were being regularly issued a few weeks ago. How sound was the warning is shown by the latest news. In spite of the Vicero's reluctance to take extraordinary measures for the maintenance of low during the sittings of the Round Table the renewed outbreak of incitements to disorder has forced his hand; and compelled him to reimpose the Press Ordinance.

Grave is the contrast between the proceedings at St. James's and the realities in India. There, tens of thousands—some say 60,000—of political offenders are in gaol; every week adds to their number. The vernacular Press swarms with the revolutionary suggestion which feeds the spirit of crime. Even relatively moderate organs of the Congress agitation repudiate the Conference. The Hindu Liberals in London do not represent in any way the forces, from Gandhi downwards, which have caused all the trouble. They will cause much more trouble no matter what is done or not done in London.

THE SANDS ARE RUNNING OUT.

In the circumstances, it is at least urgent for the members of the Round Table Conference to get right down to the bedrock of their business. In little more than a fortnight decisive resolutions must be reached on the two formidable difficulties which must be settled if anything else is to be solved. Failure to reach agreement on these would mean total failure at the present phase, though it would allow of an adjournment instead of an open breakdown. By mid-January the Conference will begin to adjourn. The last two weeks have not been efficiently employed. The facts have not been faced. Attempts to square the circle have been pursued.

The Hindu-Islam deadlock upon the absolutely basic question of separate or joint electorates remains where we left it last week. To the full expositions of the case in previous articles we have nothing to add in detail. But there is one thing that it is time to say. The long-established principle of separate electorates for the Moslems ought to have been conceded by Hindu statesmanship in the first week. Had that fundamental means of reconciliation been adopted at once, the Round Table would have been far on with its work by now. It might have been within full sight of as much success as can be achieved in London without the participation of the Congress movement.

If the Hindus ore not inwardly prepared to concede separate electorates to the Moslems, we may have to wonder why the Conference was assembled at all. Upon that point the Labour Government ought not to have been under any delusion for a single moment. But though the deadlock remains formally unbroken, a great deal of thinking has been put through, and it is not impossible that the Round Table may effect in its last fortnight the agreement that it ought to have reached in its first

THE EXPLOSIVENESS OF INDIA.

This week we pass to the second of the formidable difficulties, and it is the question which from the very outset, months ago, of all these discussions we have regarded as supreme. We have called it the question of the keystone of the arch. What is to be the composition of the Executive in the future, or at least in the next ten years? Unrest is rife from the Afghan border to Burma. "Fate is temperament," says Voltaire. It may be as true of peoples, and of vast aggregates of peoples, as of persons. There is more latent excitability in India than in any other society, China by no means excepted. The British Raj until lately concealed the existence of these two tremendous truths. They are there, for all that. Devastating Nemesis will overtake and attempt to ignore or deny them.

The Viceroy's action in re?enacting the Press Ordinances against incitement to social anarchy as well as political crime, and the tone of the declarations accompanying his decree, are another illustration of the fact that the maintenance as hitherto of a signally powerful Executive remains India's need of life and death, no matter what the new Constitutional system may be.

What are we attempting? Something vaster and more complicated—we must repeat these words—than the wit of man has ever yet grappled with in constructive politics. A constitution has to be framed for a continent inhabited by over 300,000,000 of people incredibly diversified. The "provinces" with parliamentary Governments have to be fitted with the hereditary princes and their paternal prerogatives into the framework of a Dual Federation more constrasting in its two aspects than any system which the world has yet seen or imagined. In addition, there is the profound distinction between Hindus and the 70,000,000 Moslems. You may bridge it, but you cannot remove it. There is rank Bolshevik propaganda amongst the new industrial masses of Bombay, Calcutta, and other crowded cities. There is Nepal in the north, with its Gurkhas; and, though independent, it never would consent to be shut up again, or to remain passive if the present system of security were to break up. Instead, Nepal would extend its control widely in the lower valley of the Ganges; and nothing on earth could prevent. On the north-west you have the Pathan mountianeers, who as it were, look at the plains through the sights of their rifles. In any case you are about to give the "provinces" self-government—they compare in extent either with the largest or with the larger European nations, and for the most part are less homogeneous in any political sense—and you are about to make them responsible for law and order as well as the rest. It is an incalculable experiment; nor can any cool witness affirm whether it will succeed or not.

So far British Executive Power has preserved the peace and security of the system which nothing on earth but the same power could have created. The British Raj has been the guarantee of the princes; without it some of them might extend, some of them would disappear; they have no natural bond of union with each other. The British Raj has held the balance even between the two great creeds; without it the Moslems would trust to nothing but their own right arms; and without it the Hindu majority to-day, for all the numbers, would have something less than its present extent of influence. In a sense, the whole anti-British agitation has been carried out under the abnormal protection, and even indulgence, of the British institutions. With the British Raj Nepal has lived for generations in hearty frienship and alliance. By the British Raj the North-West Frontier has been closed against such invasions and irruptions as in the past, through five thousand years—and perhaps more—have changed again and again the whole destiny of India. Amongst 250,000,000 people in the "provinces" which are to be completely self-governing, whatever else happens, the responsibility for law and order, now to be handed over, has been supported by the British Raj. And this regime has depended hitherto partly on British organisation of the whole army, but mainly and supremely on the unique factor of the British Army, which is in India but not of it.

THE HYBRID HYPOTHESIS.

Then under the new conditions, whatever they may prove to be, what substitute is to be provided for this famous, pervading, all-potent Executive Power as hitherto known? This is the question of questions which the Congress officially has not yet faced. There has been no approach to any searching examination of its character in a single one of the speeches delivered in a Conference which is now about to enter into the last fortnight of its deliberations. That the nature of the question is realised on the Labour side in this country has not yet appeared.

It is tacitly agreed that there must be strong safeguards called transitional. For a period which ought not to be less than ten years the Viceroy is to control not only the British Army, but the whole Army—nothing else is thinkable. He is to manage, in addition to defence, foreign affairs and relations with the princes.

But what of all other subjects? There we come to the diametrical difference between the Simon Report and Lord Irwin's recommendations. The Statutory Commissioners firmly advised that when we are sweeping away dyarchy in the provinces we ought not to introduce dualism into the Central Government. Since the Simon Report was issued and the Viceroy's counter report was made, the situation has been deeply changed by the consent of the princes to enter into an All-India system, and by the consequent prospect of a true Federal Constitution adopting or adapting ideas drawn from the American and German codes. For India, the insular model of Parliamentary Government is totally irrelevant—so inconceivably unlike are the conditions in every way—and would be fatally unsuitable.

It is suggested, however, that the principle of dyarchy or dualism ought now to be introduced into the Central Executive. On that plan the Viceroy's Cabinet would be a composite affair. Some of its members would be chosen from amongst prominent leaders of the Legislature. They would retain their seats though sitting side by side in Cabinet with non-elective Ministers. We do not pronounce finally on this hybrid hypothesis. We must know more about it, and about other parts of the Constitution, before we can begin to conceive how it might work in practice.

CABINET UNITY AND CONFIDENCE.

The arguments for an admixture of Parliamentary Ministers are are readily understood. It is assumed that they would influence Parliament as a whole, and would mitigate the disastrous tendency to chronic opposition on the part of the majority of the Legislature against the Executive. Whether this assumed and important advantage would in fact be gained is what nobody knows. The Congress party, not represented at the Round Table, controls the Indian constituencies. It is pre-determined to attack any agreement whatever at which the Round Table may arrive. For a long time to come it hardly can cease to be a party of irresponsible and corrosive opposition. Surpassing moral courage as well as Parliamentary ability on the part of nominally "responsible" members of the Viceroy's mixed Cabinet might possibly exert a strong new influence and create new parties. But the qualities necessary to bring about this result have not hitherto been conspicuous amongst Indian moderates. Under democratic conditions, where the dread of being unpopular is commonly overmastering, those qualities are not conspicuous anywhere in the world. To have them and keep them, a man midst go through fire and water.

While the parliamentary advantages of a Dual Executive are uncertain, the disadvantages are very evident. Ministers with seats in the Legislature would have to think of their parliamentary colleagues and of their constituents before their official colleagues. Genuine collective responsibility never could be staunch and sure. By no possibility could Cabinet discussions take place with any assured feeling that the confidential character essential to them would be preserved. We are unable to augur any good from Dualism in the Central Government.

"Politics are a field where action is one long second-best, and the choice lies constantly between two blunders." This is the truth that should chasten general eloquence in the Conference and bring it down to plain earth at this late hour of the day. From the Indian imbroglio no easy exist is possible. None. The usual band-to-mouth way is to compose an immediate difficulty by methods which will raise a worse difficulty.

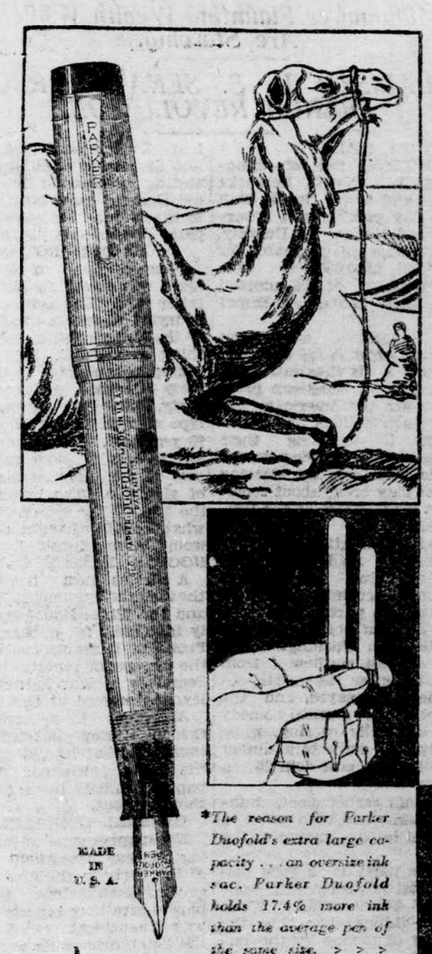
DUALISM AND MUDDLE.

Our own opinion remains unchanged that the worst will have to be faced sooner or later, and that no plausible resorts will succeed in dodging it. Sheer rip and dauntless nerve and cool sagacity will be needed by Britain in India if Britain is to retain in "the seventh continent" any place worthy of India and herself. Who con doubt what would be the best thing in itself? The best thing, choosing between difficulties certain to be enormous whatever we do, would be to preserve for India during the next ten years a United Executive. Indian leaders becoming part of it should resign their seat in the Legislature. But all the members of the Cabinet should be able to speak in the Legislature. Through a Federal Standing Committee, pre-eminently, but also through other committees, the Legislature should be kept regularly and abundantly informed on all matters except those where Cabinet secrecy is indispensable to the safety of the State.

All self-governing systems hitherto created have been prepared to undestake by their independent means the task of preserving their own unity and peace. The British regime at present supplies still, as for generations past, the cement of "the seventh continent." No Indian reformer has yet suggested a safe or intelligible substitute for the Pax Britannica. No one in India has faced definitely and firmly the question of what the situation would be if the British Army were withdrawn. The Conference will be a sham if it does not look straight into the eyes of this question. The indisputable answer to it is that without Britain no Delhi Legislature could rule India. The masters of armies would control different parts of India. There would be a long contest between War Lords.

By all but the perfervid extremists who make for anarchy, whether they mean it or not, it is agreed that British leadership and the British Army are at present irreplaceable. This is a gigantic and unparalleled anomaly when you are talking of systems of self-government.

In the name of truth and for the safety of every good cause in India, let the Round Table in the next fortnight face the facts. While any trace of the British regime remains the Central Executive must be the strongest thing in India. It ought to be the strongest thing afterwards. But as Albany says in "King Lear"—"Well, the Event. There is not one human being alive who can predict what lessons the next few years in India may teach. Nothing is certain but that the British Army as yet is the only sure guarantee for unity, stability and peace in India. While that is so, the Central Executive, though composed half and half of Indian and British elements, ought to be kept cohesive at any price. Simplicity, as a rule, means strength. Dualism, as usually leads through muddle to disruption.



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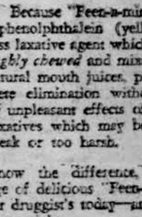

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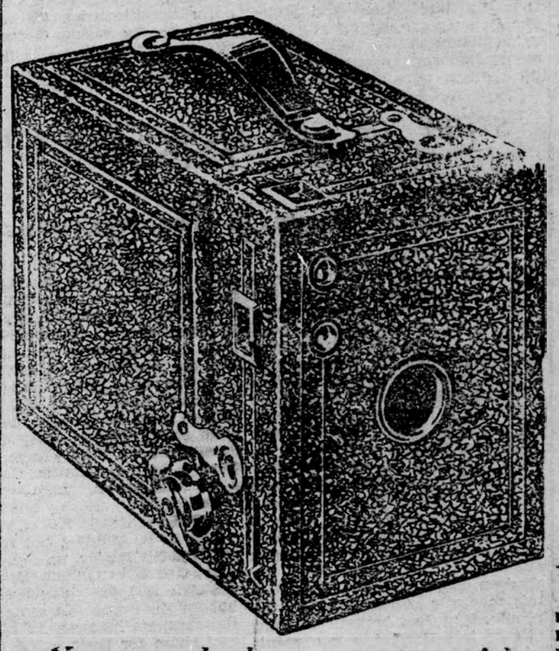

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Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, when thoroughly chewed and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

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Peps are the powerful healing and germicidal medicine which you *breathe* from pleasant dissolving tablets straight into chest and lungs.

The delicate air-passages are soothed and purified by Peps; they allay soreness and inflammation, and banish the most obstinate cough, cold or chill. Peps are invaluable to sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and other chest weaknesses, and they safeguard the throat against disease.

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MILLION DOLLAR 'DEBUT' SENSATION.

Multi-Millionaires Flaunting Wealth While Others Are Starving.

SCANDALISED U. S. SENATOR RECALLS FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(BY MAIL).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Insurgent and arch foe of Wall Street, to-day publicly and bitterly denounced Henry L. Doherty, multimillionaire oil magnate, for spending doll. 1,000,000 on the coming-out party of his adopted daughter, Miss Helen Lee Eames Doherty.

"This sumptuous coming-out party," said Norris in his excortiating statement, "is illustrative of the inequality of American prosperity. I warn the American nation that such actions, by multimillionaires in flaunting their wealth and spending money wastefully while other men are starving and jobless may bring about something akin to revolution in the United States."

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Senator made this statement after reading the newspapers' colourful accounts of Doherty's extravagant party. The entire first floor of the fashionable Mayfair Hotel in Washington was engaged; entertainers flew from New York to amuse the guests; seven orchestras played, and the entire chorus of a musical comedy travelled especially to sing, while 2,000 guests sat down to a dinner estimated to have cost doll. 25 a head.

A few hours earlier some hundreds of jobless had been given a charity meal in the garage of the hotel.

"Doherty's party is a good instance of what is wrong with our prosperity," Norris said. "When we observe things like this—the squandering of money by the immensely rich—it is time for thinking men to consider what is wrong with our prosperity. Here is a man who has made so much money that he doesn't know what to do with it, so he gives his daughter a party at tremendous expense, while other men are starving and jobless.

THE STORM AHEAD.

"I have nothing against Doherty, but his adopetd daughter would have just as good a time of the money had been spent on her. Conditions just like this occurred in France before the revolution. The French aristocrats couldn't see the storm ahead of them in their time, and people like Doherty are exhibiting the same blindness. In making his money Doherty accumulated it while others were losing all they had. I understand that many men lost thousands upon thousands investing in stocks in his companies, but Doherty came out rich enough to throw away his money on a party like the one just held."

HE DOES NOT CARE.

When a copy of Norris' statement was shown to Doherty, the latter said, "The Senator is merely trying to get on the front pages of the newspapers by saying something sensational. Norris is just taking advantage of the controversy in regard to the cost of the party. I have been dealing with that type of man all my life, and I am 60 years old. I don't care to enter any discussion concerning the cost of the party or the propriety of giving it. The less said about the affair the better. If I said what I really thought of Norris it would be unprintable."

HOOVER DEEPLY CONCERNED.

A curious turn has been given the incident by rumours that Hoover and the White House are indirectly involved. It appears that the President is deeply concerned at the newspaper reports stating that Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley was present at the function.

According to a current report, Colonel Hurley has informed the President that he did not attend the party, although some newspapers printed his name among those present.

GENERAL CONDEMNATION.

Newspapers generally are decrying the bad taste of the lavishness of the party in the face of the general acute distress. Some newspapers give long reports of the way limousines rolled up to the hotel, disgorging women and girls in the most luxurious furs and frocks and laden with jewelry, to the very place where shortly before the starving and jobless had been only too glad to accept a free meal.

CARS FOR "LADIES IN WAITING."

The floral decorations of the party alone are reported to have cost thousands of dollars, and Miss Doherty's father personally presented 12 expensive cars to her 12 ladies in waiting.

The Norris onslaught has caused a great sensation in Washington political circles, and there may be many repercussions. The Senator is best known as the man who overthrew the regime of the late "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the autocratic Speaker of the House and Representative from Illinois.

STORY OF SEFL-SACRIFICING AND SELF-EXILED PEASANTRY.

India's History In The Making.

(By B. F. BHARUCHA).

The Great Mahatmaji has rightly said, that real India lives in her villages. And India claims seven lakhs of these. We, in cities, have very poor notions of the capacity of our villages, and the great contributions they make towards our daily necessities of life. Verily, the peasantry is the very back-bone of our economic life. And it is this peasantry, that is terribly hit today. Thanks to the unnatural Ratio and the anti-Indian Currency and Fiscal Policy of the Government of India, the Indian agriculturist, the Indian trade, the Indian shipper, the Indian manufacturer and the Indian worker—they are all deep down in debt! And it is this economic exasperation of the people, that has brought millions of men into Gandhiji's movement; who will not be silenced by lawless laws or by lathis; nor will the satisfied with a few crumbs Round Table Conference!

BARDOLI, JALALPUR AND JAMBUSAR.

I have been to a fair number of villages of Bardoli and Jalalpur Talukas, which can be covered from Navsari more conveniently at present, and of Jambusar from Broach. A large number of the villages, adjoining the Gaikwad territory are deserted! And the farmers have taken shelter in Gaikwadi lands. So ground down are the farmers with heavy and ever-increasing taxation; so little hope they have of receiving justice or relief from the present administration; so ready they are to suffer in the struggle of India's Freedom, that they have left their homes, and hearths and their crops and migrated into the adjoining villages of the Gaikwad! As my esteemed friend Brother Elwyn of the Christo Seva Sangh, Poona, is giving a more detailed account of the impressions of his tour into these villages, I shall restrict myself to those salient features of the life of these self-exiled men and women which have appealed to me the most.

FARMER AS A BUILDER.

As hour after hour and day after day, I have visited their newly-made huts, I have simply admired their splendid resourcefulness. How with the most meagre materials, they put up their own structures! They are all so typical! They are all in different rows. They have their little doors to admit air and light. But the bamboos and leaves give them very poor protection at night, especially these wintry nights. And though good many of them suffer from cold and fever, they are still determined to face their ordeal. Such is their patriotism, their undying enthusiasm, which evoke admiration and sincere felicitation.

PROTECTOR OF HIS CATTLE!

Just as he builds a hut for himself and his family, he shelters his own cattle either in one portion of his own hut, or builds a separate hut for the cattle. In some places, the farmer's huts are in one row, and those for their cattle in the opposite row; and as this has appeared to me to be the best plan for observing sanitation, I have been appealing to others to follow it. The farmer takes as much care his cattle, as he does of his children. The cattle too are all uncomfortable for lack of good fodder and water, the more so on account of the biting cold at night. But they do not seem to groan! Why? God knows that best!

SUPPORTER OF SWADESHI

The Indian farmer is a staunch supporter of Swadeshi. His hut is Swadeshi. His cot and covering are Swadeshi. His clothes and utensils are Swadeshi. His plough and implements are Swadeshi. His food is chiefly Swadeshi. His conveyance, games and songs are all Swadeshi. And to-day, even in his exile, he is the very embodiment of Swadeshi.

Our Khedootbhai is a fine comrade. He treats his neighbours with brotherly sentiments. They work in concord and co-operation. And as regards the Hijratis—or the exiled farmers—their mutual co-operation is wonderful. Still more striking is the helping hand extended to them by their brothers in Gaikwadi lands. They accommodate the Hijratis in their own homes, sheds and shelters, whichever are available. Here you witness true human sympathy and fellow feeling.

BIGGEST TAX-PAYER!

To our Khedoot we owe our corn, and cattle, our staple food of life. To him we are indebted for oil and cotton and coarse clothing. To him we owe our trade, our industry, our economic existence and prosperity (when and if any). He is the biggest tax-payer in the land, who receives the least benefit of it in shape of education or sanitation, or protection from disease, pestilence or famine! He is voiceless, hapless and helpless. He has lost all faith in the "Ma-Eap" (?) Sircar. And to-day, he has left his home and hearth and crop and gone in exile in Gaikwadi lands. Can this state of affairs go on in this fashion much longer? History says 'No.' More in my next.

PATIDARS TO HELP SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Conference At Nadiad

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 14.

A Conference of the Patidars of 22 villages of Nadiad Taluka took place on the 7th instant, when resolutions were passed prohibiting the purchase of any attached property of Satyagrahis. They also resolved to boycott foreign cloth and to help those people who have migrated to other villagers on account of no-tax campaign.

MIGRATION OF CULTIVATORS.

Cultivators of two more villages in the Kaira District have migrated to the adjoining villages in the Gaekwar's territory. One is Tranja in Matar Taluka and the other is Khandhali in Anand Taluka.

PICKETING IN ANAND.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is begun in right earnest at Anand. On the first day six volunteers were arrested, of whom one was a lady, but they were released afterwards in the evening. Again on the 12th, seven volunteers were arrested, of whom four were ladies. And all, except one, were tried and sentenced.

THREAT OF DISMISSAL.

The school-master of the Government primary school at Pansora in Anand Taluka is alleged to have threatened to dismiss the boys whose parents have joined the no-tax campaign.

Foreign cloth merchants of Thasra have agreed not to sell any foreign cloth for the next six months and not to buy it for the current year.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION

—:o:—

POSITION OF FOREIGN INVESTORS

The Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce in its annual report discusses the economic depression from which Germany has been suffering during the past year and which is similar to that experienced at the end of the inflation period. There is, however, at present greater justification for expecting that German trade and industry will recover from the present crisis.

The report remarks that the overcoming of the depression depends mainly on Germany herself, but it insists that it is particularly necessary that the developments of home politics should take a course that will not give foreign investors any cause for anxiety. It would be disartrous for Germany if foreign credits were to be withdrawn. The report adds that the permanent recovery of Germany's economic life also depends on the political and economic commonsense of other nations, and particularly on the alleviation of the reparations burdens. Germany's capacity for bearing these burdens, says the report, has been over-estimated and the co-operation of all countries towards the final liquidation of the economic consequences of the world war is necessary.

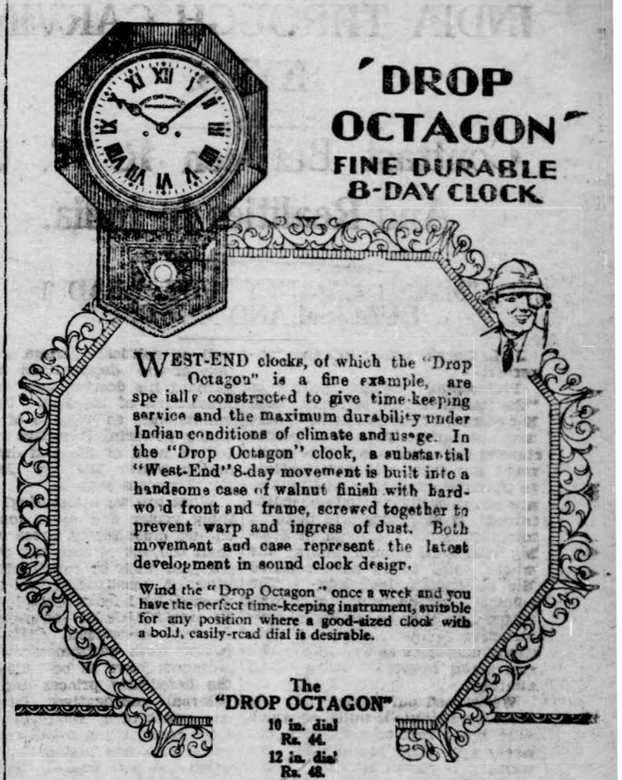
The report ascribes the reasons of the world economic crisis mainly to overproduction of raw materials and industrial products, in the second place to irrational gold hoarding, and finally to the reparations policy.

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp

Rajvaid Sri Ramanandaji Kaviraj,
152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta*



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Wind the "Drop Octagon" once a week and you have the perfect time-keeping instrument, suitable for any position where a good-sized clock with a bold, easily-read dial is desirable.

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA
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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	20 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	— —	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	18 Jan.	23 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6786	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@10Feb
xTango Maru ..	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	1 Feb
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Hamburg Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan
Hague Maru	17th ,,	28th ,,
Havre Maru	23rd ,,	1st Feb
M.V. Fukko Maru ..	28th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo Maru	8th Feb.	20th ,,
Shinyo Maru	20th ,,	1st Mar.
Chunko Maru	24th ,,	7th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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G. I. P. RY. PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

What The Ry. Authorities Have Done For Redress

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

At the 75th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on January 8, the following subjects among others were discussed:—

Indian Tea Stalls—Cups and Saucers:—The Chairman advised the Committee that the new standard cups and saucers brought into use on the railway tea stalls had been introduced in the interest of the travelling public. The cups and saucers previously in use by the tea vendors were mostly of poor quality, chipped, cracked and dirty and held short measures whilst the new cups were of good quality, correct measures and bore the price of the tea.

The cups and saucers had been recommended by the Tea Cess Committee which body, with a view to improving the sales of tea had tendered their advice to the Railway and assisted in instructing the tea vendors in preparing tea in a proper manner. The Railway Administration do not insist on stall holders using the new standard cups and saucers but nearly all the vendors had been persuaded to introduce them. It was very important that this be done in the interests of the vendors and the public alike.

Instructions would be issued to vendors to keep separate suitable brass cups for high cast Indians.

Alleged Grievances of passengers travelling between Karjat, Kalyan, and Victoria Terminus:—A resident of Karjat had complained of the inconvenience to residents and school going children owing to the restriction imposed regarding certain trains between Karjat, Kalyan and Victoria Terminus and the length of time taken by the Karjat local to do the journey between Victoria Terminus and Karjat. The Chairman said that the restriction imposed on holders of season tickets travelling by 3 down and 4 up Poona Mails and 19 Down and 22 up Poona Express between Ambernath, Badalpur and Karjat and stations on the suburban section including the Harbour Branch had been removed with effect from December 24, 1930. Also arrangements had been made with effect from 1st January 1931 to run Nos. 71 Down and 72 Up Karjat Locals with electric passenger engines and the timings had been accelerated as under:

71 Down.

	Old T.	New T.
V. T.	Dep. 18-04	18.19
Karjat	Arr 20-35	20-08

72 Up.

	Old T.	New T.
Karjat	Dep. 07-57	08-10
V. T.	Arr. 10-25	10-29

Kurla Mankhurd Branch Line—Govandi Halt Station:—At a previous meeting it was decided to extend the trial period of Govandi as a halt station for another six months from 16th May 1930 with a view to deciding whether it would be worth while constructing a permanent station at Govandi. The Chairman said that this period had now expired and a further investigation had shown that although there had been increase in traffic the Kurla-Mankhurd section had been giving unsatisfactory returns financially. The Railway was not prepared to incur any additional expenditure on the Branch Line until it was financially justified. It was not proposed to close Govandi as a halt station but it could not at the present time be made a permanent station.

Publication containing information regarding the principal commodities, location and names of traders on the G. I. P. Railway:—This publication which contained information showing where principal commodities were produced at stations on the G. I. P. Railway, as also the names of the traders dealing in them and which it was considered would be a valuable directory for the use of merchants was placed before the members.

Financial Results for December 1930:—A statement showing the financial results of the Railway for December 1930 was placed before the members.—A. P.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHORT COVERING RESULT IN GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

Narrow Market.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

As a result of short covering, there was general improvement in most of the speculative counters. Prices open at a higher level and a further small rise was registered but a portion of the same was lost during the later part of the session. There was a limited turnover of business and trading still continues narrow. Owing to restricted business prices are easily effected either side. At present there is marked absence of any speculative activity and Jobbers are taking quick turns. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 642/ and after advancing to Rs. 650/ closed at Rs.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 642; 46; 50; 46-14
Century 232; 36; 35
Colaba 106; 7
Crescent 68.
Fabul 333; 38;40; 35
Indore 341; 45-10
Madhowji N. 32
Nagpur 340; 42; 41; 42
New Great 158; 57; 58; 57
Pearl 220; 18; 21; 18
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 257; 60; 58; 62
Burma XD 432; 33; 32
Hydro 105-10; 6-4
Tram 114-1; 115
Deff. 270
Ord. 24-10; 25; 24-14; 25-2; 25
Bundi 13
Indian 176; 77; 76
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 162; 63

646/14. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 333/ and after advancing to Rs. 340/ receded to Rs. 335/ at the close. Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled firm and closed at Rs. 25/ Bombay Burma X. D. Closed steady at Rs. 432/8, Tata Hydros ruled steady with improved demand. Trading for March Settlement will Commence from to-morrow the 20th inst. The immediate future of the market entirely depends upon the Premier's speech at the Round Table Conference to-day, but general opinion is not in favour of the market and should prices improve after the speech, conservative sales would prove profitable.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	297-8
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	646/14
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	335
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	342/3
100 Colaba	107/8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	68/12
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	335
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	120
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	345/10
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	131/4
250 Laxmi	898/12
100 Madhowji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	98/12
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	157/8
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120
250 Pearl	218/12
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur X. D.	1402/8
250 Simplex	65
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	262/8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1389
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14.14
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1165 xd
500-125 Imperial Contr.	290xd
100-50 India	84
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	56/8
250 Indian	175/4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df	550
100 Katni	150
10 Jupiter P	3/2
10 Panjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	140/10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-3
15 Jupiter	7-12
15 New India	15/4
200,100 Oriental	1,490
10 Vulcan	5/1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	126-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	580-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bombay Trac.	115
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1045
100 Tata Power	402/8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patti	117
100 Central Provin.	88-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	630

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12.14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P	46-0
30 Tata Steel D	270
75 Tata Steel	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	163
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	156-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42/4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	432/8
50 Bom. Burma New	173-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-4-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 16.

	Season to-date.	This week	Season 1929-30	Week 1929-30
				Bales:
Total Imports	1213	65	1535	71
East Indian Imports	134	9	110	2
Total Exports	51	nil	52	3
East Indian Exports	16	nil	14	nil.
Total Forwarded	923	71	1375	59
East Indian Forwarded	123	11	106	4
Total Stock		1055		940
East Indian Stock		71		39
Total Sales		23290		42190
East Indian Sales		2		3

N.B.—All figures are in thousands, except total sales, which are given in full.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 17.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1929-30	Week 1929-30
				Bales:
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10660	231	11530	198
Forwarded to American Mills, Including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2866	166	3822	125
		101	4682	174
Exports from U. S. Ports	4299	18	694	27
Of which to Japan	554	8	114	3
Of which to China	218	8	942	57
Of which to G. B.	809	11	1249	28
Of which to Germany	1144	229		28
Stock at New York		4078		2516
Stock at U. S. Ports		1725		1452
Stock at U. S. interior towns		10326		8642
World's visible supply		8086		6323
Of which American cotton				
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	5604	324	7209	311
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7161	110	7155	115

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Operators Holding Aloof

LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE

Bombay, Jan. 19.

On Saturday the New York cotton futues market was dull and featureless. Operators are holding aloof and prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points. At present level there seems no inclination to operate and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The market closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.15.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed at 9.73c.

The Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices and despite general lock-out in Lancashire remained quiet but steady. The growing feeling is that operatives will not be able to hold out for a longer period. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at 5.41 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 1 point while Egyptian prices rose 8 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

A more cheerful tone remained evident, but was reflected by the comparative steadiness of prices rather than by increased activity. Business was very quiet, with buying on hopes of a gradual improvement of trade and reduction of acreage checked by the unsettlement of Silver and the threat of a general lock-out in Lancashire.

Prices appear to be too low to invite speculation for the decline, while bullish possibilities are not yet clearly enough defined to cause buying except for some support on scale-down orders.

It is reported that Co-operative Associations are replacing small Spot sales with purchases of new crop Futures.

No fresh light has been thrown upon acreage intentions in the South, but resolutions urging substantial curtailment have been passed by various organisations.

CONSERVATIVE PURCHASES ADVOCATED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Garside says: "Cotton is selling to-day about 30 per cent. below 1913 level while all commodities in America are selling 10 per cent. above that level." Unlike 1926, when cotton alone was extremely lower than other commodities, trade depression was general in 1921 when acreage reduction was 15 per cent. Such trade depressions also took place in 1904, 1908, 1911 and 1914 and there were reductions in acreage during those years of 13.2 per cent., 4.6 per cent., 4.9 per cent. and 14.7 per cent. respectively. However, in 1921 and 1927 the crop was much damaged by Boll-weevils and the present season indicates light weevil damage, but this will depend upon the severity of Winter temperatures and weather during the early Spring. Ample cheap labour available at present in the South is also a factor to be considered in reckoning with the acreage reduction.

We continue to advise conservative purchases with a view to average down on any set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 10.23 (opening) lowest 10.18 (11-18 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-45 a.m.—Market steady despite lock-out, feeling here that firm stand by Masters will lead to early and satisfactory settlement. Alexandria cables "consider ginning figures indicates Sakel Crop below Government estimate, holding movement by large growers." Reuter's Cable: New York 17th Jan: New York market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.41; Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11; difference 130 pts. equal to Rs. 57.

New York May (Close) 10.44 equal to 5.22; Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11; difference 111 points equal to Rs. 49.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. close and L'pool due) March 45, May 33 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from the Liverpool friends dated 17th Jan:—

STUBS:—Markets shows rather striking steadiness but quite restricted turnover acreage question main feature not much change likely pending definite news.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 27/10: lowest 26/14/6; closing Rs. 26/15/6.

Groundnut seeds delivery February opening Rs. 27/6; closing Rs. 26/10.

SPRU SPECIALIST

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(6) Santacruz.

Also at Broach, Nadiad, Navsari and Bhawnagar. Depot at Morarji Goculdas Market Krishna Gali, Bombay.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 19.

The firm opening of our market this morning was accompanied by reports of expected favourable speech of the Premier at the Round Table Conference. Prices opened at Rs. 183-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved annas four on scattered buying. Japanese operators took advantage of selling and prices gradually gave way to Rs. 181-8. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 3 points and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A-M 181/10
Oomra D-J 147/8
Oomra March 148/12
Bengal D-J 136
Bengal March 134/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 19.

January 129.10 plus 1.30
April 124.90 plus 0.40
July 120.20 plus 0.90

GOLD AND SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Gold Bar Spot	21	6	3
Maha	21	9	0
Fagan	21	8	0
National Bank	21	13	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0
Silver Spot	42	6	0
Maha	41	2	0
Fagan	40	1	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Jan. 19.

100 D Ramkumar Hinganghat 160½
100 D Ramkumar Wun 162½
112 Motiram Vaghji Barwaha 150
43 Motiram Vaghji Nandgaonold 133
100 Oshman Suleman Beawar 143½
70 Viram Ladha Bhuod 145½
74 M Dayal Nandgaon old 138
21 A Damodar Shegaon Farm 201½
50 A Damodar Akola Farm 201½
200 Ralli Bros Ganjdundwara 144½
55 K Damji Parbhani 151
58 Japan T and Co Dhulia old 141
100 Japan T and Co Mahu 150
300 A Damodar Malkapur 148
100 Birla Bros Nandarbar 143½
35 Kotak and Co. Nandura 152½

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Khandeish	5,369 bales
Central India	4,301 bales
Barsi-Nugger	1,019 bales
Hyderabad-Goarani	610 bales.
Berar	4,996 bales
Central Provinces	1,405 bales
Dhollera	3,752 bales
Rajputana	293 bales
Sind-Punjab	855 bales
Egyptians	95 bales
Broach	5 bales
Cotton	22,705 bales
Wheat	7,415 bales
Linseed	8 bales
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	566 bales
Gingellyseeds	3,236 bales
Poppyseeds	72 bales
Groundnuts	21,813 bales
Castorseeds	664 bales
Rice	2,043 bales
Myrabollams	3,988 bales
Cottonseeds	10,501 bales
Gram	616 bales
Joowar	636 bales
Maize	20 bales
Barley	88 bales
Bajree	1,725 bales
Coal	2,303 tons.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Wheat May	4	0	6
Linseed May	6	2	0
Castorseed	6	9	0
Groundnuts	5	7	0
Teelseed	8	10	0
Rapeseed	5	0	0
Mowraseed	5	6	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	10	0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Receipts from 1st September to 15th January	11,15,946
Same time last season	12,79,523

Exports from 1st September to 15th January:—

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	24,928	27,099
Continent	1,73,042	2,40,502
China	1,39,906	48,824
Japan	5,01,148	3,72,088
Coast Ports	7,281	8,013
U. S. A.	109	18,059
Total	8,46,414	7,14,585

Total exports by Rail, 1st September 1930 to 15th January 1931	46,970
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1930 to 15th January 1931	2,36,588
Same period last year	3,24,507
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th January 1931	7,05,038
Same time last year	10,30,271

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 3rd January 1931	5,20,444
Total for the corresponding period last season	3,17,361
Exports for the Week ending 6th January:—	
To European Ports	10,258
To Bombay	580
To Japan	18,500
Total	29,338
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 3rd January 1931	3,28,392
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,98,979

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Mar. close at 4s. 2-7/8d. up 1/4d.
May close at 4s. 3-1/4d. up 1/4d.
July close at 4s. 5d. up 3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel Dols. 80-1/2 —0.
May per bushel Dols. 82-1/2 —0.
July per bushel Dols. 66 —5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.57 up 12.
May 10.57 up 11.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

Prices declined on realising, favourable weather in the South-west and favourable weather in Texas. Closed easy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 411 per ton
Filtered Til Seed Oil ready Rs. 21 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 85 per ton.

Hyderabad.—The railway Board have sanctioned the construction at the cost of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government of a line of railway on the Broad Gauge from Bidar to Gangakhed, a distance of about 113.12 miles. The project will be known as the Bidar-Gandakhed Railway.—A. P.

Hyderabad.—The Resident is pleased to direct that the film entitled "The Flag of Freedom or Swaraj Toran" produced by the Prabhat Film Company of Kolhapur shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931.

UNSATISFACTORY FINDINGS.

Cotton Contracts Act Committee's Report.

INJUSTICE TO BROKERS: CHAOS THREATENED

The report of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee is now out and does not satisfy any section of the cotton trade and the recommendations fall short of general expectations. Considerable injustice is done to cotton brokers; and if the Bombay Government hasten to carry out the recommendations without further enquiry into the matter, there is all the possibility of a deadlock and consequent chaos. The Committee had ample scope to enquire into the question, but it appears that the course adopted by it was rather crude, and no tangible evidence was sought. No oral evidence of persons engaged in the cotton trade and independent persons was taken. The representations made by various interests seems to have failed to bring clear understanding on the vital questions.

CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS WANTED

On the whole taking into considerations the several recommendations, one will come to the conclusion that even when these recommendations are translated into laws and bye-laws, the exploitation of cotton-growers of this country will continue unhampered. Cotton trade requires a democratic constitution based on constructive ideas. Bombay's Cotton Market is the biggest in the World and still it has not developed to the limit of other small markets which are more democratic, more efficient and play an important part in the handling of the cotton trade.

RUIN ALL ROUND.

It is with this view several criticisms were made on the present constitution which has ruined cotton businessmen, cotton-brokers and cotton-growers. Nobody denies the necessity of a business-like constitution which can give an honest living to those who are engaged in this trade and reasonable price to cotton growers. India is the second largest cotton producing country in the world and a successful handling of this trade has much to do with the economic conditions of millions of cotton growers; a detailed study of the whole question is an absolute necessity. With this view, we not deal with the report.

NOBODY MOVED AT FIRST.

It may be recalled that the Press Note published by the Government of Bombay dated 17th April last stated "In view of criticisms that have been made of certain details of the Act, as administered, Government have under consideration the appointment of a Committee to make recommendations for the amendment of the Act; and it is hoped if any amendments are found necessary it will be possible to carry through the required legislation before the expiry of the extended period." (31st Aug. 1931).

This notification clearly signifies that until criticisms were made, neither the Government nor the Board of the East India Cotton Association moved in the matter. It is the bounden duty of the Government to see that the powers vested in a body were expected to do proper justice to all the parties connected with the cotton trade. Likewise it was also the duty of the Board of the East India Cotton Association to see that no injustice was done to any section and if that was the case it was their duty to find out defects in the law and suggest ways and means to the Government for the well-being of the cotton trade.

THEY ALL HAVE FAILED.

Government as well as the E. I. C. A. having failed to discharge their duties, the subject came for severe public criticism. And the Government of Bombay lost no time in appointing a committee to enquire into the working of the Cotton Act of 1922.

The terms of reference were as under:—

(1) To examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act of 1922, with particular reference to the constitution of the East Indian Cotton Association therein approved.
(2) To consider whether any addition to the present activities of the Association should be embodied in the constitution.
(3) To consider whether any of the bye-laws made by the the Board and sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council have acted to the detriment of the trade or any section of the trade;

And to make recommendations.

ABNORMAL POSITION.

It will be seen from the above mentioned terms of reference tha the Committee had the fullest possible scope to go deep into the whole problem of the cotton trade Under ref. 1 the Committee would have been able to find out complete statement of the working o the Cotton Act since its introduction. There were several occasions when Bombay Cotton Market passed through anxious times owing to big speculative activities. Several times prices remained unduly high and low, in comparison to other outside growths of cotton.

When they were high how foreign cotton was imported into this country and how far this proved detrimental to cotton growers. How many members failed to meet their obligations in the Clearing House and what were the reasons How far hedge contracts helped orderly marketing of the Indian Cotton crops and such useful information should have been gathered .

THE PENAL SYSTEM.

The present constitution of the East India Cotton Association, which formed the vital part of the investigation required to be placed before the Government the advantages and disadvantages of the penal system. Such a panal system is unknown to the civilized world and is reported to have done more harm than any good to the cotton trade.

Under ref. 2. the Committee would have been able to find out whether any Banking system is feasible, by introduction of Bonded Warehouses and certification of cotton. A detailed study of the Bye-Laws under ref. 3 would have placed the Committee in a better position to recommend the necessary changes, as the purchase under hedge contract does not guarantee delivery of cotton, except penalty money at the discretion of the Board.

A contract is a contract, but under the present trading system it has the colour of a gambling medium, which enables a seller who does not own an ounce of cotton to stick to the hedge contract like a leech till the last day.

WHAT IT COULD HAVE DONE.

One can easily understand that the Committee would have been able to do immense goods to the trade and put the whole machinary on a constructive basis, where no disadvantage is possible to anyone concerned in the cotton trade.

The Committee held preliminary meeting on the 23rd and 24th June last, when it decided that copies of the terms of reference should be distributed throughout India to all Association which were likely to be interested, although the last sentence o the Press Note issued by the Government on the 17th June last ray is under:—

"Any person or Association wishing to make any representation o to give evidence before the Committee is requested to address the President at the Secretariat Bombay."

AND WHAT COMMITTEE DID.

In this connection the report states as under:—

"Considerable delay took place in the receipt of replies to this reference, and it was not until the 15th of October that we were able to meet again. Some of the replies received were not very satisfactory and it was reported to us that a misapprehension existed that the Committee was about to issue a questionaire. We, therefore, framed what we considered to be the most important issues arising out of our terms of reference and published them in Bombay. A considerable number of representations were received based on this questionaire, and we were able to meet on November 3rd from which day we sat continuously until the 22nd. We received deputations from the Brokers' Association and the Muccadams' Association and also took oral evidence regarding Option business in Liverpool and Teji Mandi transactions in Bombay.

No detailed statement is given in the report of the sources of information on which the recommendations are based. It is evident that no honest effort has been made to get at the truth. And it is evident that the findings of the Committee should fall far short of public expectations.

BLOW TO BRITISH TRADE

Chinese Tariff Wall

ANOTHER HIGH RISE

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

British imports into China will be severely affected by the "tariff wall" which the Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking promulgated to-day.

The new tariff, the effect of which is heightened by the fact that it is to be calculated on a gold basis, comes into force on Thursday.

Under the tariffs drawn up in 1927 dues were collected on a silver basis. The abnormal depreciation of silver, however, has greatly affected the national revenue and has led to the adoption of a gold basis for the new tariffs.

Dues will be collected as follows from Jan. 1, and cargoes now in the course of transit to China will not be exempted:

Wines, liquors, and tobacco,—50 per cent.

Warped, dyed cotton piece goods, —From 10 to 12-1/2 per cent., an increase of 2-1/2 per cent., on the 1927 tariff.

Arms and ammunition—40 per cent.

Medicines, dyes, chemicals and manufactures thereto—7 to 12-1/2 per cent., an increase of 2-1/2 per cent.

Furs, skins and manufactures thereof.—20 to 40 per cent.

Silk piece goods—30 to 50 per cent., increases ranging from 25 to 35 per cent.

Silk and lisle and manufactures thereof.—30 to 50 per cent., increases ranging to 25 to 30 per cent.

Hemp.—Unchanged, except for grades competing with Chinese fibres, which are doubled.

Food products, cereals, meats.—10 to 30 per cent.

Metals.—5 to 15 per cent., increases of from 2-1/2 to 5 per cent.

Wood, Timber, coal and other fuels, and tar.—Unchanged.

Gold and silver coins, bullion, books, rice, barley, and wheat are exempt from the new tariff.

Chinese imports from Great Britain in 1928—the latest figures available—were valued at 113,757,000 taels (£8,531,775 at the present rate of exchange). Imports from India, Hong Kong, and British Malaya totalled 286,003,000 taels £21,450,225). The total of imports from British sources amounted to a total of 399,760,000 taels (£29,981,000).

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

TRICHINOPOLLY, Jan. 17.

Presiding at the sixth session of the All-India Humanitarian Conference at Srirangam to-day, Dr. Annie Besant said that the quality of love, compassion and protection was the ideal at which everyone should aspire, as they were partaking of one life. She asked them to increase their power and wisdom by the right use of the intellect in higher ways and by right thinking.

Sir T. Desikachari, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates earlier in the day.

BESANT'S SERVICES.

Dr. Besant received an address of welcome from Srirangam Municipality. In her reply, she said that she had given fifty years of her life for work in India which she hoped to continue until it was successful. She held that Indians should rule India and raise Indian Nation high among the Nations of the world. India had more to give to the world than any other Nation.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

Salutation Ceremony In London

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A large gathering of Indians and Britons attended the ceremony of the salutation of Indain National Flag in London last night under the aegis of the Indian Freedom League. The Flag was unfurled and the national anthem sung, after which a social dance was held organised by K. D. Kumria.

JAIN SAHITYA EXHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The Jain Sahitya Exhibition was declared open to-day by Sheth Maneklal Mansukhbhai. At the time of the opening ceremony prominent among those present were Dr. Hariprasad, Prof. K. V. Abhyankar and Sjt. K. H. Dhruva.

Sheth Manekbal gave a vivid description of the old Jain literature and dwelt on its importance. The Exhibition is full of ancient Jain literature which has been gathered from various parts of India. There are thirteen stalls with various things and books assigned for each of them. The Exhibition has been well managed.

GENERAL TARIFF WAR IN EUROPE"

If Negotiations Failed

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Minister, speaking yesterday at Geneva at the Committee for the economic union of Europe referred to different League economic Conferences, and recalled that 29 Governments had accepted the principle laid down by the Conference held in 1927. Despite promises to impliment these resolutions they were still unfulfilled. He asked what was going to happen in Europe if tariff negotiations failed. Failure might lead to a general tariff war, the effect of which on the European situation would be most grave. He earnestly appealed to foreign Ministers now in Geneva to reconsider the matter.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council also referred to the international economic policy in a speech at North Paddington yesterday. He said, "We must look to Geneva to promote the spirit of peace in international economy and support the world policy of exchange unimpeded by obstructions from Customs Houses."—B. O. W.

THE "STATESMAN"

Simultaneous Publication In Calcutta And Delhi

CALCUTTA. Jan. 18.

On Tuesday the "Statesman" will be printed and published in New Delhi simultaneously with Calcutta. The two issues will be as nearly as possible identical.

MADAME VS. BURGLAR.

K.O. Fight With Fists And Feet.

"IT WAS NOTHING FOR I AM....."

(By Mail).

Paris.—An amazing story of how a young woman, Mme, Genevieve Tranicher, beat up and knocked out a burglar who entered her hotel room in the market quarter while she was visiting Paris, was related at the trial of Gustave Beaunevielle, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment on her testimony.

"It was very simple, Monsieur," the young lady told the judge. "I was sleeping when suddenly a ray of light from a flash-light awakened me. It was a thief who had entered my room. "Your money! he hissed. But as he bent over me and glared into my face I brought my knee up and thumped him in the stomach."

Mme. Tranicher then explained that the burglar was greatly surprised by her unexpected attack and while he was regaining his wits she leaped out of bed and began a reall offensive. She battled him about the room, knocked him up against the wall, punched and drubbed him with both fists, and finally, knocking him unconscious, she jumped on him with both feet, and while he lay stretched out dead to the world she went to fetch the police.

"Madame," cried the judge, "I compliment you on your courage. You have set a fine example for others to follow."

"Monsieur," responded the young woman, "it was nothing. For I am.... I am an artist, or, if you prefer, an acrobat. I am with a circus troupe and I am a trapeze performer."

THE COTTON DISPUTE

Miss Bondfield's Anxiety For Settlement

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—The Minister of Labour Miss Bondfield, telegraphed today to both sides to the cotton dispute reminding them that effects of the stoppage cannot be confined to the parties concerned, but must inflict injury on the whole country and expressing hope for speedy settlement.—B. O. W.

BENGALI YOUTHS TAKEN TO C. I. D. HEADQUARTERS

Sequel To Extensive House Searches

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

About eight Bengali youths were taken to C. I. D. Headquarters yesterday, following extensive house searches in North Calcutta in connection with the reported Dalhousie Square Bomb outrage. A quantity of papers and documents were seized.—A. P.

INDIAN MILLS COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Analysis Of Decline.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

The statement of Indian Cotton Consumption basis on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary Returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee is as under:—

The consumption during last November shows a decrease of about 19,000 bales in British India compared with the same month of the previous year, while consumption by mills of Indian States shows an increase of about 2,000 bales. The decrease of consumption in quantity particularly in British India is more due to the production of finer counts mostly from cottons of foreign growth. There is no decrease in the mill activity although don, owing to cheaper rates ruling movement of manufactured goods is somewhat slow.

Looking to the present time of the year when India is generally a good buyer of gold, it may be mentioned that large quantities of gold came from the interior for sale in this market and about 1 1/2 lacs of tolas were re-exported to London, possibly much below importing level. This is the state of economic condition in this country and heavy decline in the prices of commodities is now having considerable adverse effect on the buying capacity of the agricultural class. Thus under such abnormal periods, the present rate of cotton consumption gives a very satisfactory aspect to the textile industry.

CONSUMPTION.

(In bales of 400lbs. net).

	During November 1930.	During November 1929.	Since 1st September 1930.	During corresponding period 1929.
British India	159,980	178,482	451,312	524,256
Indian States	27,013	25,218	80,757	74,586
Total	186,993	203,700	532,069	598,842

DIVIDED VERDICT ON NEW YEAR DAY FIRING

Majority Say Police Were Not Justified In Opening Fire

CORONER ON DUTY OF POLICE

"The Police were not justified in opening fire." With this verdict the majority of the Coroner's jury concluded their inquest on Monday touching the deaths of Laxmandas Ishwardas and Mohanlal Odhavji who had received bullet wounds at Kalbadevi Road, on New Year morning, and subsequently died in the Free Emergency Hospital.

Deputy Inspector Chand Khan, of Princess Street Police Station giving evidence on Monday, said on 31st December 1930 he was posted at the junction of Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road with a posse of police constables to stop processions from going or to prevent any meeting being held in that locality organised by the War Council which was declared illegal. Some people tried to go in a procession at about 1 a. m. on New Year Day but they were dispersed with a mild lathi charge. Between 1-30 a. m. and 2 a. m. he heard shots coming from the direction of New Hanuman Lane. Subsequently a police party under Deputy Inspector Dalton arrived at Princess Street. He or his police party did not fire, but dispersed the crowd by lathi charges.

Replying to a juror, witness said that there was persistent stone throwing and the crowd was defiant. Two of his men were injured by pelting of the stones.

NO POLICEMAN INJURED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chhatrapati witness said he heard four or five reports of firing. He said thirty constables but not one of them was seriously injured so as to necessitate removal by an ambulance car to a hospital.

Mr. Chhatrapti: Did you see how many men were injured after your lathi charges?

Coroner: Their first duty is to disperse the crowd. You must remember that they were only thirty whereas they were surrounded by hundreds of men. If they attempted to assist the injured they would be lynched by the infuriated mob.

Mr. Chhatrapati then addressed the jury and said that the police did not inform the public that the Kalbadevi Road was prohibited from use that day. Any citizen had a right to go that way any part of day or night since the police by any notification did not prevent its use. Then there was no evidence to show that the two unfortunate men who lost their lives did anything to merit bullet shots from the police. Then before indulging in firing the police should have given sufficient warning.

The Coroner here interupting Mr. Chhatrapati pointed out Section 40 of the Bombay Police Act which stated that any Magistrate or officer in charge of the Section may command any unlawful assembly likely to cause disturbance of public peace to disperse, and if on being commanded the assembly did not disperse and conducted itself in such a manner as to show determination not to disperse, then any magistrate or officer, may proceed to disperse such an assembly by force.

"EXCEEDED HIS DUTY."

Mr. Chhatrapati, commenting on this section, said Inspector Gole was the only officer entitled to order fire as he was the officer in charge of the section and not Dy. Inspector Dalton. Mr. Dalton exceeded his duty as there was no necessity to open fire. Mr. Dalton's action, he submitted was unwarranted and amounted to abetment of murder. Even granting that stones were pelted at the police, but the nature of injuries to the were pelted at the police, police was so trivial that opening of the fire was not necessary.

The Coroner in summing up drew a graphic picture of the police duty and said the police had to perform their duty under very trying circumstances, sometimes circumstances of extreme provocation and sometimes circumstances in which the public did not help them. Not a word was said about the public who created disturbance. The Coroner asked the jury to appreciate the situation in which Mr. Dalton and his police, party were situated. They were surrounded by an angry, unruly and infuriated mob and after due warning Mr. Dalton had to order fire. The Coroner explaining the law said that even warning was not necessary if the crowd did not disperse. The law said they should be dispersed by force. That force might be a push, a blow, an injury by a lathi or even injury by a bullet. It is entirely left to the officer's discretion as to when to use force and what kind of force to use. No Magistrate or Superintendent of police was necessay to order fire in a case of that nature. Any man had a right to fire if he apprehended his life. He thought that in view of the situation, the police were justified in firing.

The jury then gave their verdict. Four stated that the opening of fire by the police was justified. Five stated that the police were not justified in opening fire. The Coroner recorded the verdict accordingly.

ONLY RS. 4,000 PAID OUT 1 1/2 LAKHS.

BAN ON TWO *DICTATORS.*

Permission Required To Remove Crops.

(From A Correspondent.)

HALAL, January 17.

Dr. Maneklal N. Shah, Dictator, Panch Mahals and Mr. Chunilal C. Parikh, Dictator, Dohad Congress Committee have been both served with a prohibitory order by the Assistant Collector Mr. Lad, prohibiting them from entering Halol and Halol Taluka for two months in connection with No-Tax Campaign, with effect from January 16. They were called to Champaner camp by Mr. Lad to give personal explanation regarding this order.

Mr. Chandulal, Mahalkari, Halol Taluka has served all khatedars with a notice requiring them not to remove any crop without written permission from the local Talatis. If found removing any goods from the field they will be tried under the Revenue Code and Indian Penal Code.

According to the above mentioned order many carts belonging to merchants were delayed by the police.

BOY AMONG ARRESTED.

Three men were arrested from Hadviya (Halol) village for prohibiting "Ravaniya" who was persuading Khatedars to pay up revenue dues. Sjt. Vithaldas of Varsada Camp was arrested and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. A boy of 16 was arrested in Daloll (Kalol) for writing "don't pay revenue dues" on the board.

ONLY RS. 4000 OUT OF 1-1/2 LAKHS PAID.

The Assistant Collector, Mr. Lad and the D. S. P. are busy visiting villages and persuading farmers to pay up revenue dues, Up to 15th instant.

1st instalment comes to an end on the date, only about Rs. 4000 outt of the total of one and a half lakhs revenue dues in Halol Taluka have been paid up. Moreover the larger part of this paid up amount of Rs. 4000 comes from Government servants.

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